RALEIGH
THE ALL-STEEL BICYCLE
PRICES SENT FREE.
Wellington Cycle & Motor Co.,
Hornby Road, Fort, BOMBAY.

The Bombay Chronicle

RALEIGH
THE ALL-STEEL BICYCLE
PRICES SENT FREE.
Wellington Cycle & Motor Co.
Hornby Road, Fort, BOMBAY.

FOUNDED BY SIR PHEROZE SHAH M. MEHTA IN 1913.

LIBRARY OF THE BOMBAY BRANCH OF THE ROYAL ASIATIC SOCIETY

VOL XIV NO 200 BOMBAY, MONDAY, AUGUST 23, 1926 ONE ANNA

SHIPPING.

P. & O. BRITISH INDIA.

(Incorporated in England).

MAIL & PASSENGER SERVICE.

P and O. SAILINGS to PLYMOUTH AND LONDON CALLING AT MARSEILLES

All passengers are required to be in possession of passports.

Date	Steamers.	Connecting at Aden with	Tons.
1926			
28 Aug.	KAISAR-I-HIND ..		11,430
4 Sept.	RAZMAK ..	COMORIN* ..	15,132
11 ,,	KASHMIR ..	..	8,985
18 ,,	DEVANHA ..	MOOLTAN‡ ..	20,847
25 ,,	RAJPUTANA		16,568
2 Oct.	RAZMAK† ..		10,602
9 ,,	RAWALPINDI		16,619
16 ,,	MALOJAx ..		20,837
23 ,,	RANPURA ..		16,585
30 ,,	RAZMAK ..	MOREA* ..	10,918
6 Nov.	KAISAR-I-HIND ..		11,430
13 ,,	RAZMAK ..	NALDERA‡ ..	15,993
20 ,,	RANCHI ..		16,650
27 ,,	RAZMAK ..	MANTUA* ..	10,902
4 Dec.	RAJPUTANA		16,568
11 ,,	RAZMAK ..	NARKUNDA‡ ..	16,227
18 ,,	RAWALPINDI		16,619
25 ,,	RAZMAK ..	MACEDONIA* ..	11,089
1927			
1 Jan.	RANPURA ..	.. ..	16,585
8 ,,	RAZMAK ..	MOOLTAN‡ ..	20,847
15 ,,	KAISAR-I-HIND ..	.. ..	11,430
22 ,,	RAZMAK ..	MALWA* ..	10,941
29 ,,	RANCHI ..	.. ..	16,650
5 Feb.	RAZMAK ..	MALOJAx ..	20,837
12 ,,	RAJPUTANA..	.. ..	16,500
19 ,,	RAZMAK ..	MOREA* ..	10,918
26 ,,	RAWALPINDI	.. ..	16,619
5 Mar.	CHINA ..	NALDERAx ..	15 993
12 ,,	RANPURA ..		16,585
19 ,,	RAZMAK †‡.		10,602
23 ,,	CHINAq ..		7 952
26 ,,	KAISAR-I HIND ..		11,430
2 April	NARKUNDAx		16 227
9 ,,	RANCHI ..		16 650
16 ,,	RAZMAK† ..		10602
23 ,,	RAJPUTANA		16500
30 ,,	MOOLTAN ..		20847
7 May	R A W A L-PINDI ..		16,619
14 ,,	RAZMAK ..	MALWA† ..	10,941
21 ,,	RANPURA ..		16,585
28 ,,	RAZMAK ..	MALOJA* ..	20,837

X Through steamers from Australia have limited accommodation for passengers from India.

* Through steamers from China have Limited accommodation for passengers from India

†Terminates voyage at Marseilles.

‡First Class Passengers only.

qExtra Steamer at following reduced rates—
—1st Saloon to London £80, £70 & £60.
to Marseilles £72, £62 & £56
—2nd Saloon to London £54 & £52.
to Marseilles £50 & £48.

The difference in Passage Rates is according to the position of the Cabins.

Very special berthing arrangements have been made to ensure the comfort of Passengers proceeding by the "China."

BRITISH INDIA SAILINGS.

Bombay to Port Said and Plymouth.

Date about.	Steamers.	Tons.
1926		
4th Nov.	MANORA ..	7,888
25th ,,	MANDALA ..	8,246
16th Dec.	MANTOLA ..	8,303
10th Mar. '27	DUMANA ..	8,427
31st ,,	MANDALA ..	8,246
21st April	MARCHA ..	8,758

P. & O. SAILINGS TO COLOMBO STRAITS, CHINA, JAPAN & AUSTRALIA

1926		
1st Sept.	ALIPORE* ..	Straits, China & Japan.
12th Oct.	DEVANHA ..	China & Japan
14th ,,	NARKUNDA ..	Australia
26th ,,	NELLORE .. connecting at Colombo with CATHAY ..	Straits, China & Japan For Australia
23rd Nov.	NYANZA .. connecting at Colombo with COWORIN ..	Straits, China & Japan. For Australia.

* Cargo steamer. Do not call at Colombo.

BRITISH INDIA SAILINGS TO AFRICA, KARACHI, PERSIAN GULF, TUTICORIN, COLOMBO, MADRAS, CALCUTTA & RANGOON.

1926		
25th Aug.	BANKURA ..	Busreh via Karachi & Persian Gulf
27th ,,	VASNA ..	Busreh via Karachi
1st Sept.	KAROA ..	East & South Africa.

Weather permitting the fair weather sailings to Karachi via Kathiawar ports will be resumed in September commencing with the "Chakla" on Saturday the 11th September and the "Vita" on the 13th idem, and thereafter on every Saturday and Monday during the fair weather season.

Local passengers for Karachi can only proceed by the Friday Sailings when accommodation is not required for passengers ex the P. and O. Mail steamer or through passengers to Busreh.

Terms and Rates of Freights and Passage may be arranged with

MACKINNON MACKENZIE & CO.

Ballard Road, Fort, Bombay

SHIPPING

N.Y.K. LINE

SINGAPORE CHINA & JAPAN

Steamers.	Tons.	Arrive.	Leave
TOTTORI MARU	5979	20 Aug.	30 Aug
*AWA MARU	6028	29 Aug.	12 Sept.
TOKUSHIMA M.	5976	18 Sept.	2 Oct.
*SADO MARU	5898	29 Sept.	13 Oct.

* Passenger Steamers.

NIPPON YUSEN KAISHA.

Canada Building, Hornby Road, Bombay. 'Phone No. 20,279. Telegrams: "Yusen."

THE SCINDIA STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY, LTD.

FORTNIGHTLY SERVICES BETWEEN

1. Rangoon, Bombay, Karachi, via Malabar,
2. Rangoon, Madras, Colombo.
3. Calcutta and Karachi via Cast Ports.
4. Rangoon, Calcutta, according in demand.

For freights and other particulars apply to:—
Messrs. NAROTTAM MORARJEE & CO.,
Agents.
Ballard Estate, BOMBAY

AMRUTANJAN

is the last word in the cure for aches and pains. 25 years of increasing sales prove this fact.

AMRUTANJAN

is the only Indian pain balm used in millions of homes. It certainly

CURES ALL

aches, pains, swelling, sprain, stiff joints, cold, cough, cuts, bruises chilblains, rheumatism, backache and a host of other pain troubles Cost 10 Annas.

Sold Everywhere.

It kills and cures all

ACHES AND PAINS

THE TRUMPET CALL

Many have SAVED THEIR LIVES by going through our

KAMSHASTRA

OF 150 PAGES

It will bring you to light those Hygienic principles on which depend Health, Wealth and Prosperity.

It is sent FREE of ALL COSTS on writing to—

Atank Nigrah Pharmacy.

JAMNAGAR (Kathiawar).

BANKING

Imperial Bank of India

Constituted under the Imperial Bank of India Act, 1920.

BANKERS TO THE GOVERNMENT OF INDIA.

AUTHORIZED CAPITAL Rs. 11,25,00,000
PAID-UP CAPITAL ..... ,, 5,62,50,000
RESERVE FUND ..... ,, 4,92,50,000
RESERVE LIABILITY OF SHAREHOLDERS ..... ,, 5,62,50,000

LOCAL HEAD OFFICES:
Calcutta. Bombay. Madras.

LOCAL BRANCHES:
Byculla Branch—Opposite Parsi Statue.
Mandvi Branch—Abdul Rehman Street.
Sandhurst Road Branch—Junction of Sandhurst and Charni Roads.

LONDON OFFICE—22, Old Broad Street, London, E. C. 2.

BRANCHES THROUGHOUT INDIA AND BURMA.

CURRENT ACCOUNTS—Opened free of charge.

FIXED DEPOSITS—Received at Interest.

SAVINGS BANK—Deposits received and interest allowed.

GOVERNMENT AND OTHER SECURITIES—Received for Safe Custody, Purchases and Sales effected, Interest and Dividends collected and credited to account or remitted in accordance with instructions.

LOANS AND CASH CREDITS—Granted and approved Mercantile Bills discounted.

Rates, Copies of Rules, Powers of Attorney, etc., may be had on application at any of the Local Head Offices or Branches of the Bank.

Punjab National Bank, Limited.

ESTABLISHED 1895.

Capital Authorised 1,00,00,000
Capital Issued 50,00,000
Capital Subscribed 50,00,000
Reserve Fund 24,24,359/13/1

HEAD OFFICE: LAHORE.

Abohar	Hoshiarpur	Multan City
Allahabad	Hyderabad (Sind)	Montgomery
Amritsar	Okara (Dist. Montgomery)	
Amballa City	Jullendur	Peshawar City
Amballa Cant.	Jarranwalla	Peshawar Cant.
Bombay	Jammu	Patiala
Cawnpore	Jhelum City	Quetta
Calcutta	Karachi	Rawalpindi
Delhi	Kasur	Sargodha
D. I. Khan	Lahore City	Sialkot City
Ferozepore	Jhang (Maghiana)	Simla
Gujranwalla	Lyallapur	Srinagar
Gojra	Ludhiana	
Hafizabad	Mooltan City	

LONDON AGENTS:—
THE MIDLAND BANK LTD.

AMERICAN AGENTS:—
THE AMERICAN EXCHANGE PACIFIC NATIONAL BANK, LTD.

CURRENT ACCOUNTS are opened and interest allowed at 3 per cent. from January to June and 2½ per cent. from July to December, at Bombay on a minimum daily balance of Rs. 500 to Rs. 1,00,000.

FIXED DEPOSITS are received for 12 months and shorter periods at rates of Interest which can be ascertained on application.

SAVINGS BANK DEPOSITS:—Sums as low as Rs. 10 received and interest allowed at 4½ per cent. per annum.

LOANS, OVERDRAFTS and CASH CREDITS:—The Bank grants accommodation on terms to be arranged against approved securities.

CHEQUES, HUNDIS, BILLS etc., of outstations are bought, collected and discounted.

For other particulars and rules of business apply to—

SHIVA DATTA,
Manager.

Sassoon House,
Churchgate Street, Bombay.

BUY THE BEST

KATNI

"CASTLE" BRAND

PORTLAND CEMENT

IS THE BEST

GUARANTEED OVER THE BRITISH STANDARD SPECIFICATION (REVISED 1925.)

THE KATNI CEMENT & INDUSTRIAL CO., LTD.

AGENTS:—C. MACDONALD & Co.,

LAXMI BUILDING, BALLARD ROAD, FORT. .. .. .. BOMBAY.

INSURANCE

Western India Life Insurance Co., Ltd.

HEAD OFFICE:—Satara City.

PROGRESS OF THE COMPANY.

Valuation.	Year.	Surplus disclosed.
First	1917	Rs 1f,532
Second	1920	Rs 27,737
Third	1923	Rs 1,16,544

No other Company started within 25 years could show equal results at the same age.

Excellent opportunity for reliable energetic men of position and ability to represent the Company.

For agency and other particulars pleas apply to:—

THE MANAGING DIRECTOR,
Satara City.

Income-Tax & Super-Tax

Statutory Statement of Account prepared Audit of Books of Firms UNDERTAKEN

B. L. THOSAR PUBLIC ACCOUNTANT

496-497, Kalbadevi Road, BOMBAY.
Tel. No. 22397.

Bombay Widows' Pension Fund, Ltd.

ESTABLISHED 1876.

NO. 35, MEDOWS STREET,
Behind Currency Bank.

FUNDED CAPITAL RS. 2,64,600.

Investments in Government and Approved Securities only.

Perfect Economy in management. The supervision as to Rates, Mortality, Investigation and Valuation is entrusted to an experienced European Actuary.

The object is to make provisions for the widows of subscribers to a monthly pension from Rs. 5 to Rs. 50 without distinction of caste or creed. Rates of subscription are very moderate. 30 per cent. surrender value in case the wife pre-deceased. Twelve months' grace if occupation is lost.

25 per cent. Commission to Canvassers on First 12 months' subscription.

For details apply for a Copy of Rules to:

GAJANAND SADANAND DESAI,
Secretary and Treasurer.

INSURANCE

HINDUSTHAN CO-OPERATIVE

INSURANCE SOCIETY, LTD., (Calcutta.)

ASSETS .. .. .. Exceed Rs. 80,00,000.
NEW BUSINESS (1925-26) Over Rs. 60,00,000.

RESULTS OF 3rd VALUATION—(as at 30-4-'22):—
A reversionary BONUS OF Rs. 75/- per thousand for the quinquennium and a brilliant forecast for the future.

POLICY CONDITIONS: LIBERAL and free from vexatious terms, AUTOMATIC EXTENSION of policies is a speciality.

MANAGEMENT:—DEMOCRATIC under patriotic leaders and successful businessmen without any intermediate vested interest.

PREMIUM RATES:—LOWEST consistent with safety. THE SOCIETY has of late introduced WITHOUT PROFIT TABLES which afford maximum insurance at minimum cost.

It will amply repay the PROSPECTIVE INSURERS to enquire of the "HINDUSTHAN" before they decide where to insure.

Applications for Agencies are invited from gentlemen in a position to influence business.

For further particulars apply to:—

N. DATTA,
Manager
Bombay Branch.

Commissariat Building, Hornby Road,
BOMBAY.

THE

BOMBAY LIFE ASSURANCE COMPANY, LIMITED.

(Established. 1908.)

A FIRST CLASS INDIAN COMPANY TO INSURE ONE'S LIFE IN.

Please compare our rates and conditions before insuring elsewhere

S. B. CARDMASTER,
MANAGER,
BOMBAY

Apollo Street, Fort, : : : : : :

VULCAN INSURANCE Co., Ltd.

(Incorporated in India.)

Fire, Marine, Motor Car and Workman's Compensation Insurance transacted.

Chairman—Sir Jamsetjee Jeejeebhoy, Bart.
Chief Agents—Messrs. Currimbhoy Ebrahim & Son, Ltd.
Head Office—Jehangir Wadia Building, Esplanade Road, Fort, BOMBAY.

RELIABLE AGENTS WANTED IN UNREPRESENTED DISTRICTS.

CLASSIFIED ADVTS.

Readers' Private Short Advertisements are inserted in these columns at the following rates:—

HALF ANNA

PER WORD

CASH MUST ACCOMPANY ORDER.

The full name and address of the advertiser is required, not necessarily for publication.

Advertisers who do not wish their names and addresses published will be given a Box number. The words: Apply Box No.— Advertisement Department, "Bombay Chronicle," to be paid for.

Replies to advertisements cannot be forwarded, but can be obtained at the office on production of the voucher.

Answers to advertisements should be addressed as follows:—Box Number— Advertisement Department, "Bombay Chronicle" office, Bombay.

Unclaimed replies to advertisements are destroyed after one month.

SITUATIONS VACANT.

SECRETARIES for Ahmedabad, Jubbulpore, Indore, correspondent everywhere. Address Imperial Publicity Bureau, Ambala, enclosing As. 3.
A R3660

WANTED—A SUPERINTENDENT for the N. H. Vidyarathi Bhuvan Boarding and lodging free. Apply to the HON. SECRETARIES, N. H. Vidyarathi Bhuvan, near Dubash Theatre, Khetwadi Main Road.
A R3658

WANTED—CANDIDATES for Telegraph and Station Master's Courses. Rapid Successful Training. Boarding Seat FREE. Rail fare Paid. Prospectus on 2 annas stamp. DIRECTOR, Royal Telegraph School, Registered, DELHI.
A R3398

WANTED—An experienced GRADUATE (S.T.C.D.) as Head Master. Gujarati preferred. Apply with testimonials stating terms and qualifications to THE SECRETARY, Indian School Committee, Jinja, Uganda.
A R3370

WANTED—SECRETARY, MANAGERS, INSPECTORS, ACCOUNTANTS, CLERKS and 50 AGENTS for a Limited Concern. Apply stating minimum salary acceptable with one anna stamp to NORTHERN-EASTERN BUREAU, Meerut.
A R3650

WANTED—AGENTS for sale of "Bombay Chronicle" at Nadiad, Sholapur, Jhansi, Mysore and Bangalore. Only those who can furnish Security Deposit need apply for further particulars to the MANAGER, "Bombay Chronicle," 139, Medows Street, Fort, BOMBAY.
A

PROFESSION.

GOLDEN OPPORTUNITY.—Try my treatment, all diseases, medicine charge after effect. VAIDYA JAYANTILAL AMBASHANKER, Patka Mansion, Bhendy Bazar, Bombay. R3656

CONSULT for all problems regarding FORTUNE. Prof. N. PURUSHOTTAM, Fortune Reader and Evil Counteracter, Kathari Mansion, opposite General Post Office, Mint Road, Fort, Bombay. Attendance 9 a.m. to 7 p.m.

PHOTOGRAPHY.

PHOTOGRAPHS.

Photographs of general interest are invited from readers from all parts of India for publication in "The Chronicle." Preference will be given to topical photographs on subjects of political, general, engineering, scientific or other interest. Accepted photographs will be paid for on publication, at usual rates.

The Editor undertakes no responsibility for the return of unaccepted photographs, but every endeavour will be made to return rejected photographs, accompanied by stamped addressed envelopes. All photographs must be sent to the

EDITOR,
"Bombay Chronicle"
Medows Street, Fort, Bombay.

EDUCATIONAL.

THE KALBADEVI SHORTHAND AND TYPEWRITING INSTITUTION. Established 1898. The most oldest and successful Institution of nearly 28 years. Recognised by the Director of Public Instruction. Testimonials from Member of Parliament and other Europeans, etc., etc. Bonafide Press and other opinions. Shorthand, Typewriting, special Shorthand Speed Classes, Book-Keeping and Accountancy, and all other Commercial Subjects—Tuition imparted by long experienced, certified and efficient Teachers. Excellent Results every year. Special arrangement for ladies. —Managing Proprietor GOPALDAS LALDAS, Princess Street Corner, Kalbadevi Road, BOMBAY.

FOR rapid and thorough training in Shorthand, Typewriting, Book-Keeping and Accountancy join immediately the POPULAR SHORTHAND AND TYPEWRITING INSTITUTION, Darya Mahal, opposite Thakkar Bros, near Bhuleshwar Fire Brigade, Kalkadevi Road, Bombay, Managing Proprietor B. B. RELE, B.A., LL.B. Concession given to poor and the unemployed. Special arrangements for ladies. Our Typewriters are new.

LEARN TYPEWRITING FREE, STANDARD TYPEWRITER CO., Hornby Road.
A R3661

ACCOUNTANCY DIPLOMA courses by post, Tuition free. Exam. in December. Apply prospectus. C. C. EDUCATION, P. O. Junnar, POONA.
M R3593

LOST AND FOUND,

LOST. Policies Nos. 165351, 165352 and 163353, dated 6th August, 1919, for Rs. 5,000/- each granted by the Phoenix Assurance Co., LTD., Life Branch, Calcutta on the life of Jaikrishna Nagardas Varma. Will any person having information regarding the said Policies, kindly communicate with the Branch Manager, Phoenix Assurance Company, Ltd., 28, Dalhousie Square, CALCUTTA.
P. B. R 3564

FRUITS FLOWERS SEEDS.

FINEST KULU FRUIT—Pears from 20th July, Apples 1st August, 9 lbs. fruit Rs. 5/8/, sent V.P.P. to all parts of India inclusive of packing and postage Agent: ARAMGARH and RAISEN ORCHARDS, Kulu, PUNJAB. R3156

PUBLIC NOTICES.

GOVERNMENT ANNOUNCEMENTS, Legal and Public Notifications are published in these columns at the following rates:—

Per Column Inch per Insertion.

1st Insertion .... Rs. 7-8-0
2nd Insertion .... Rs. 5-8-0
3rd Insertion .... Rs. 4-8-0
4th and Subsequent Insertions .... Rs. 3-8-0

Mofussil advertisers are requested to send remittance in advance and state clearly, whether they wish to insert their advertisements in these columns or in the classified short advertisement columns.

FOR SALE.

WENLOCKS BUILDINGS.

OFFERS ARE INVITED for the purchase of the ground and building of Messrs. Wenlock and Company, most centrally situated at the junction of Mount Road, Wallajah Road and Ellis Road, facing the Government House (Ripon Gate) and quite close to the Post and Telegraph Offices.

The ground floor of the building comprises an extensive show room of about 4,000 sq. ft. and is 4 ft. above the level of the road. There is a workshop adjoining the showroom, measuring about 2,500 sq. ft.

For further particulars apply to E. F. GREATOREX, Receiver, 113, Armenian Street, Madras.
27171

NOTICE TO CONSIGNEES.

CONSIGNEES OF CARGO per Nippon Yusen Kaisha's S.S. "Tottori Maru" are hereby informed of the steamer's arrival on the 20th August, 1926, from Japan via Shanghai, Hongkong, Singapore, Penang and Colombo and requested to send in their Bills of Lading to this Office for countersignature without delay. No survey will be held on cargo damaged or in doubtful condition unless a written application for such survey is received by the undersigned within seven days from the date of discharge. Captain J. C. Richards of Messrs. Ericson and Richards, Company's Surveyors, will be attending Docks every morning to survey damages. Cargo removed from the Landing Shed or warehoused is not entitled to the survey. No survey will be held on bag Cargo in single gunnies. The Bills for CLAIMS are to be sent into this Office within one month from the date of steamer's arrival otherwise they will not be entertained.

MANAGER,
Nippon Yusen Kaisha.

PUBLIC NOTICES.

AHMEDABAD MUNICIPALITY.

5% LOAN OF RS. 13,00,000.

AHMEDABAD MUNICIPALITY'S 6 1/2 per cent. Water Works and Drainage Extension Loan of Rs. 45 1/2 lacs sanctioned by Government of India in their resolution No. 62, dated 30th May, 1923, printed in the preamble of the Bombay Government's resolution No. 2441, dated 6th June, 1923.

Fifth and Sixth instalments of Rs. 6,50,000 each i.e. Rs. 13,00,000 in all at 5 per cent.

The Government of India, having accorded their sanction to the raising of the fifth and sixth instalments of Rs. 6,50,000 each in the year 1926-27 under their resolution No. 87 Log, dated 8th August, 1925, Department of Education, Health and Lands, and having further accorded their sanction to the reduction in the rate of interest from 6 1/2 per cent. to 5 per cent., the Ahmedabad Municipality proposes to raise the fifth and sixth instalments of Rs. 6,50,000 each i.e. Rs. 13,00,000 in all this year at the rate of 5 per cent. on 1st October, 1926. Sealed tenders to be addressed to the CHIEF OFFICER, Ahmedabad Municipality and superscribed 'Tenders for 13 lacs Loan at 5 per cent. are invited so as to reach the Chief Officer not later than 4 p.m. (S.T.) on SATURDAY, 25th of September, 1926.

Forms of applications for tenders and detailed notification can be had on application to the CHIEF ACCOUNTANT, Ahmedabad Municipality.

VALLABBHAI J. PATEL,
President
Ahmedabad Municipality.

Municipal Office,
13th August, 1926.
27193

ADVERTISEMENT.

Office of the ASSISTANT SUPERINTENDENT, Court of Wards, H. E. H. the Nizam's Government, Mahratwadi Division, Revenue Secretariat, Hyderabad Deccan, Dated 12th Mehir, 1335, Fasli. File No. (1) Nigrani, 1334 Fasli.

SUBJECT.

AUCTION OF GINNING FACTORY AT PALSI, TALUK MADHOLE.

A GINNING FACTORY is situated at Palsi, Taluk Madhole, District Nanded, which is to be sold by Public Auction on the 20th Aban, 1335, Fasli, corresponding to 25th September, 1926, at Bhainsa, Taluk Madhole. This Ginning Factory is of 120 horse power, and 32 gins in good and serviceable condition. The village Palsi, where this ginning factory is situated, is at a distance of 6 miles from Bhainsa, which is 18 miles off from the N.G.S. Railway line. There is Motor Service from Basar to Bhainsa. Cotton of good quality is produced in Palsi and its adjacent villages, which has a great reputation in Nanded District and every cotton market. At present a bid of Rs. 32,500 has been already announced for the same. On the 25th September, 1926, the said factory will be auctioned three times. The reason of selling this factory by auction is this that the owner is minor and is unable to manage the same.

It is hoped that those desirous of purchasing this factory will not lose this opportunity. Further particulars can be obtained from this office either on writing personally between 11 to 5 p.m.

Note.—This factory was built at the cost of Rs. 91,000 in 1916 A.D. and is quite new. All the machineries are quite new and in good condition. Boiler is worth £300 (Lancashire Make). Besides the buildings of the factory, there is office building worth Rs. 12,000, Manager's bungalow Rs. 3,000, Store house Rs. 1,500, and other small articles are worth Rs. 2,000 details will be furnished on enquiry.

MIRZA MOHAMED MAHDI,
Assistant Superintendent.
Court of Wards, Mahratwadi Division,
Revenue Secretariat, Hyderabad Deccan.
27203

WANTED.

A CHIEF ENGINEER for the Condenser, Ice-plant and other machinery of the Quarantine Station at Kamaran in the Red Sea. Applicants should possess First Class Engineer's Certificate. Preference will be given to applicants with previous experience of Condensers and Ice-plants.

Pay of the post Rs. 500 per month with free quarters lighting, fuel, water and ice in quantities permitted to officers of similar standing in the Establishment of the Quarantine Station.

The appointment will be by agreement for a period of five years in the first instance, if the candidate gives satisfaction after six months' probation.

On appointment the candidate will be subject to the rules and regulations of Government applicable to Kamaran.

Apply with testimonials to the undersigned.

B. R REILLY,
First Assistant Resident, Aden.

Aden Residency,
The 12th August, 1926.
27182

PUBLIC NOTICES.

NOTICE.

THE PUBLIC ARE INFORMED that on the occasion of the Cocoanut Fair on MONDAY, the 23rd August, 1926, the following roads will be temporarily reserved for public purposes from 2-30 p.m. to 8 p.m.:—

HORNBY ROAD, CRUICKSHANK ROAD, WAUDBY ROAD, BASTIAN ROAD, MURZBAN ROAD, CHURCHGATE STREET between Queen's Road and Mayo Road.

No vehicles will be allowed to proceed towards the Victoria Terminus via the following roads:—

CRUICKSHANK ROAD, WAUDBY ROAD, BASTIAN ROAD, MURZBAN ROAD.

Vehicular traffic from Crawford Market going south should proceed along Hornby Road round Victoria Place (Bhatia Bagh) again along Hornby Road to Flora Fountain.

North-going traffic will proceed along Hornby Road and Cruickshank Road.

This order is made under Sub-Section (4) of Section 23 of Act IV of 1902.

P. A. KELLY,
Commissioner of Police.

Head Police Office:
Bombay, 12th August, 1926.
27180

THE FORT PRESS COMPANY, LTD.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that an EXTRAORDINARY GENERAL MEETING of the Fort Press Company, Limited, will be held at the Registered Office of the Company, situate at Lower Colaba, Bombay, on MONDAY, the 6th day of September, 1926, at 3.30 o'clock in the afternoon when the Resolution passed at the Extraordinary General Meeting of the Company held on the 20th day of August, 1926, and mentioned in the notice forwarded to shareholders by post, will be submitted for confirmation as Special Resolution.

Dated this 21st day of August, 1926.

By Order of the Board,
KARSANDAS THAKERSEY ROWJEE,
Chairman.
27196

THE KHANDESH PRESS COMPANY, LTD.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that the THIRTY-FIRST ORDINARY GENERAL MEETING of the Shareholders of the Khandesh Press Company, Limited, will be held at the Registered Office of the Company, Rustom Building, No. 29, Churchgate Street, within the Fort of Bombay, on TUESDAY, the 31st August, 1926, at 5 p.m. (S. T.), for the purposes following, namely:—

1. To receive and adopt the Directors Report and the Audited Accounts of the Company for the year ending 30th June, 1926.
2. To sanction the Declaration of a Dividend.
3. To elect a Director in the room of the Director who retires by rotation, but is eligible for re-election.
4. To appoint an Auditor or Auditors for the current year and to fix his or their remuneration.
5. To transact any other business that may be brought before the Meeting by the Chairman.

By Order of the Board of Directors,
DREWET CHOWNA & CO.,
Secretaries, Treasurers and Agents.
Bombay, 5th August, 1926.
27194

LEGAL NOTICES.

SUMMONS OF SETTLEMENT OF ISSUES.

IN THE DISTRICT COURT AT SECUNDERABAD.

ORIGINAL SUIT NO. 2 OF 1926.
Instituted on 25.1.1926.

SAIT MOHANLAL MALLANI, Secunderabad ..... Plaintiff.

J. N. GANGULI ..... Defendant.

To
J. N. GANGULI, Engineer, Nainital.

WHEREAS the abovenamed Plaintiff, SAIT MOHANLAL MALLANI, has instituted a suit against you for H. S. Rs. 11,687/8/0, due on a pro-note, you are hereby summoned to appear in this Court in person or by a duly authorized pleader of the Court, able to answer all material questions relating to the suit, on WEDNESDAY, the 25th day of August, 1926, at 11 a.m., to answer the claim. Take notice that, in default of your appearance on the day before mentioned, the suit will be heard and determined in your absence.

Given under my hand and the seal of the Court, this 19th day of August, 1926.

B. RAJAGOPAL,
Sheristadar.
27202

LEGAL NOTICES.

NOTICE.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that Mr. ESOOFALLI MOOSAJI KARACHIWALA of Bombay, Borah Mahomedan Inhabitant has contracted to sell the undermentioned property to our client.

All persons having any claim against or to the said property by way of inheritance, mortgage, sale, gift, lease, lien; charge, trust, maintenance, easement or othtrwise howsoever are, hereby required to make the same known in writing to the undersigned at their Office No. 76, Medows Street Fort Bombay, within 14 days from the date hereof, otherwise the sale will be completed without reference to such claim and the same, if any will be considered as waived.

SCHEDULE OF THE PROPERTY.

FIRSTLY:—All that piece or parcel of land of the Quit and Ground rent tenure situate, lying and being at Duncan Road, in the Island and Registration Sub-District of Bombay, containing by admeasurement four hundred and fifty-three square yards or thereabouts registered in the Books of the Collector of Land Revenue under Old No. 2896, New No. 9872, old Survey No. 2821 and New Survey No. 1|4155 and Cadastral Survey No. 1040 (part) Byculla Division together with the messauges or tenements standing thereon and assessed by the Municipality under E Ward No. 478 and Street No. 455-57 all which premises are bounded on or towards the East by a sweepers passage, on or towards the West by the said Duncan Road, on or towards the North by the property hereinafter secondly described and on or towards the South by the property formerly belonging to Ali Saheb bin Baloo Mia Coor and now Dharamsey Kanji.

SECONDLY.—All that piece or parcel of land or ground, situate lying and being at Duncan Road in the Island and Registration Sub-district of Bombay, containing by admeasurement one hundred and forty-six and six-ninths square yards or thereabouts and registered in the Books of the Collector of Land Revenue under Old No. 6, New No. 16016, Old Survey No. 2822, New Survey No. 2|4155 and Cadastral Survey No. 1040 (part) Byculla Division together with the messuage or tenements standing thereon and assessed by the Municipality under E Ward No. 478 and Street Nos. 455-457 all which premises are bounded, on or towards the East by a sweepers passage, on or towards the West by the said Duncan Road on or towards the North by the property belonging to Ali Saheb bin Baloo Mia Coor and on or towards the South by the property herein before firstly described.

Dated this 20th day of August, 1926.
UNWALLA PEEROZSHAW AND PAPA.
Purchasers' Attorneys.
27185

IN THE HIGH COURT OF JUDICATURE AT BOMBAY.

ORDINARY ORIGINAL CIVIL JURISDICTION.

Suit No. 1493 of 1926.

MERWANJI PESTONJI HAKIMJI of Bombay, Parsi Inhabitant, residing at Club Road, Byculla, outside the Fort of Bombay, on behalf of himself and all the other creditors of the late Parbhudas Harakhchand, deceased. ..... Plaintiff.

Versus.

(1) GOPALDAS PRAGJI KOTHI, of Bombay, Hindu Inhabitant, residing at Bazar Gate, within the Fort and (2) Bai REVAKUVAR, widow of the said Parbhudas Harakhchand, Hindu Inhabitant, residing at Mangool in Kathiawar, the Executor and Executrix respectively of the Will of the said Parbhudas Harakhchand ..... Defendants.

To,
The creditors of the estate of Parbhudas Harakhchand,—deceased.

Sirs,

PURSUANT to the Order made by the Honourable Mr. Justice Mirza on the 29th day of June, 1926, in the above suit NOTICE is hereby given under Order I Rule 8 of the Civil Procedure Code that the Plaintiff abovenamed has on behalf of himself and all the other creditors of the estate of Parbhudas Harakhchand deceased late of Bombay Hindu Inhabitant, filed this suit on the 29th day of June, 1926, in this Honourable Court against the Defendant abovenamed praying for the following reliefs:—

(1) That it may be declared that the Plaintiff is a creditor of the estate of the said deceased and is entitled to recover thereout the sum of Rs. 15,000 with interest thereon at 12 per cent. per annum from 1st April, 1925, till judgment and interest on judgment at 6 per cent.
(2) That the Defendants as the Executors of the said deceased may be ordered and decreed to pay the said amount to the Plaintiff.
(3) That the estate of the said deceased may be administered by and under the directions of this Honourable Court, and for accounts, Receiver, injunction and costs.

And take further notice that the hearing of this suit has been fixed for the 31st of August, 1926.

Dated this 21st day of August, 1926.

Seal of the High Court at Bombay.

(Sd.) R. B. PATEL,
Ag. Prothonotary.

Messrs. CREADO & CO.,
Plaintiff's Attorneys.
27200

LEGAL NOTICES.

NOTICE.

RE: ESTATE OF WILLIAM PATRICK COWIE—Deceased.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN pursuant to Section 82 of the Act XXVIII of 1866, that all persons having any claim against the estate of late William Patrick Cowie of Loynton Hall Newport, in the County of Salop in England C.I.E., I.C.S., European, who died at the South Hill Nursing Home, 19, Carpenter Road, Edgbaston, in the City of Birmingham in England on the 1st day of August, 1924, and Probate of whose estate was granted by the High Court of Judicature at Bombay, on the 11th day of May, 1926, to Arthur S. Campbell, one of the Executors named in the Will of the said deceased (reserving the right of Charles R. H. Ball, the other Executor in the said Will named to come in and apply to the High Court for probate thereof) are requested to send in their claims within one month from this date to the undersigned Solicitors for the said Executor at their Office in the Central Bank Building, Esplanade Road, Fort, Bombay, after which the Executor will proceed to administer the assets having regard only to the claims of which he shall then have received notice and no claim sent in subsequently will be recognised.

Dated this 17th day of August, 1926
LITTLE & CO.,
Attorneys for Arthur S. Campbell, the Executor named in the Will of the abovenamed deceased.
C27169

INCREASE YOUR INCOME

WANTED YOUNGMEN, who within the four walls of their own homes can do for us in spare moments the easiest clerical work on highly decent weekly cash payments. All the necessary papers, postage and stationery will be supplied by us at our own cost. Full particulars forwarded to any address on receipt of an Anna postal envelope with your own address written clearly on it. WRITE IMMEDIATELY to EDISON & CO., GUJRANWALA.

MACHINERY, RAILWAY AND MUNICIPAL STORES. SANITARY WARE, STOVES. LADDERS. ETC.
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WRITE ANY INQUIRY GET LOWEST QUOTATIONS. NEAR PETIT LIBRARY. OFF HORNBY RD. BOMBAY.

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DINSHAW M. DASTOOR & Co.,
By Special Appointment
to
H. E. H. The Nizam of Hyderabad, G. C. S. I., G. B. E.
H. H. The Maharaja of Mysore, G. C. S. I., G. B. E.
H. H. The Nawab of Rampur, G. C. S. I. G. C. I. E., G. C. V. O.
Established 1890

71, Esplande Road, Near Currency Bank and Opposite Bombay Club, Fort.
Daily Consultations of a qualified Ophthalmic Surgeon from Royal London Moorfields' Ophthalmic Hospital and that of Mr. N. R. Dastoor, F. S. M. C., F. I. O. F. N. A. O. (London) who has just returned from England having gained highest qualifications in Visual and Ophthalmic Optics available in Great Britain.
Our rates are very moderate and our work prompt and accurate.
Please note our address carefully and do not mix us up with firms of similar names

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DAILY & SUNDAY

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Messrs. RADHA KISHON Bros.
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on 11 April, 2017

AUCTION SALES.

BENNETT & CO.

120, APOLLO STREET, FORT.

The injunction granted on the sale of the undermentioned having been discharged with costs the same will now be surely sold unless the amount due is paid before the sale.

AUCTION SALE OF VALUABLE BUNGALOW WITH OUTHOUSES AT WARDEN TOUCHING THE SEA.

Under instructions from Messrs. Payne and Coy., Attorneys for the mortgagees and on account and risk of the mortgagors Messrs. Sitaram Luxmonrao Kadam and Hemraj Chaturbhuj, Messrs. BENNETT and CO., will on THURSDAY, the 26th instant, sell by Public Auction at 4.30 p.m. (S.T.) on the premises the following properties:—

FIRSTLY.—All that piece of Fazandari land situate at Warden Road, together with the messuage, tenement or dwelling house and outhouses standing thereon, admeasoring about 1,116 square yards and registered by the Collector under portion of New Survey No. 7099 and bearing along with other property Cadastral Survey No. 832, Malabar Hill Division and assessed by the Municipality along with other property under D Ward No. 3548, Street No. 18, and bounded as follows:—On the North by the property of Vasonji Munji, on the South partly by Government vacant ground and partly by the property of Ratansi Khimji, on the East by the said Warden Road, and on the West by the property (secondly) described.

SECONDLY.—All that triangular piece of leasehold land with the structures standing thereon, situate near Warden Road at Mahalaxmi admeasuring about 114 square yards and bounded as follows:—On the North-West partly by Government vacant ground and partly by Seashore, on the East and South-East by the property (firstly) described and on the South-West partly oy Government vacant ground and partly by the Seashore and registered by the Collector under Old No. 82, New No. 16403, and New Survey No. 3|7099 and along with other property under Cadastral Survey No. 832, Malabar Hill Division, and assessed by the Municipality along with other property under D Ward No. 3548, Street No. 18. (These premises are held under a lease from the Secretary of State for India in Council for a term of 21 years commencing 1st May, 1916, at the yearly rent of Rs. 68 6 Ans. 5 ps. but the lease is renewable.)

For further particulars and conditions of sale apply to Messrs. Payne and Coy., attorneys for the mortgagees or to the undersigned.

The injunction granted on the sale of the undermentioned having been discharged with costs the same will now be surely sold unless the amount due is paid before the sale.

AUCTION SALE OF VALUABLE PROPERTIES AT MUMBADEVI TANK ROAD AND BHOIWADA STREET.

Under instructions from Messrs. Payne and Coy., Attorneys for the Mortgagees and on account and risk of the mortgagor Sitaram Luxmonrao Kadam, the executor of the will of Ratanbai, widow of Ramdas Mulji, Messrs. BENNETT AND CO., will on FRIDAY, the 27th instant sell by Public Auction at 4.30 p.m. (S.T.) on the premises tht following properties:—

ALL THE UNDIVIDED ONE-FOURTH PART OR SHARE IN

FIRSTLY:—All that piece of land of the pension and tax tenure situate at Mumbadevi Tank Road together with the messuage tenement or dwelling house standing thereon, admeasuring about 1,934.15 square yards and bearing Collector's Old No. 117, New No. 911, Old Survey No. 1, New Survey No. 571 and Cadastral Survey No. 2386 Bhuleshwar Division and assessed by the Municipality under Ward Nos. 5060 (1), 5288, 5289, 5290 and 5291, Street Nos. 1, 3, 5, 7, 9, 438, 444-11-13-15 to 65, 416 to 494, 67 to 75, 510-512, 77 to 81 to 101-2 468, and bounded as follows:—On the North by the 1st Bhoiwada Street, on the South by the Kalbadevi Road, on the West partly by Bhuleshwar Road, and partly by the property of the Municipal Corporation for the City of Bombay, and on the East by the Jagjiwan Kika Street.

SECONDLY.—All that piece of Fazandari land, ground together with the buildings standing thereon, situate at First Bhoiwada Street, containing by admeasurement about 101 6|9 square yards and bearing New Survey No. 572 and Cadastral Survey No. 2402, Bhuleshwar Division and assessed by the Municipality under Ward No. 5307, Street No. 2 and bounded as follows:—On the North by the property of Laldas Karamsett Shah, on the South by First Bhoiwada Street, on the West by the property of Hira Purshottambhai and on the East by the property of Raichand Jagjivan Bhai Jagjiwanbhai.

(NOTE:—Bai Hamabai J. K. Mehta and Sir Dinshaw M. Petit are the joint owners of the remaining three-fourth share in the premises.)

For further particulars and conditions of sale apply to Messrs. Payne and Coy., Attorneys for the Mortgagees or to the undersigned.

BENNETT & CO.

AMUSEMENTS.

Harold Lloyd in Girl Shy

A Pathe Picture

Banish the blues with Lloyd—SEE this joyous jester and laugh yourself sick!—It's all in fun!

Eight Gloom-Chasing Reels!

PATHE SUPER GAZETTE

TIME: 6, 8 & 10 P.M.

Matinee To-day at 4 p.m.

For the Third and Last Week

By Special Request

The Biggest and Best Show in Town.

Reduced Prices this Week, Box 2/1/- Stalls 2/- Dress Circle 1/8, Orchestra Stalls 1/-, Balcony -/8/- Gallery -/4/-

PATHE CINEMA, Royal Opera House.

AMUSEMENTS.

TO-DAY

EXTRA SHOWS AT 1 P.M. and 3 P.M.

On account of Bakr Holiday

AT

CROWN CINEMA

SHOWING

SHARDA FILM CO'S.

MADANKALA

WITH

INDIAN DANCE and INDIAN MUSIC

DON'T FAIL.

GLOBE SANDHURST RD

SAT. & SUN. 2-30, 6, 8-15 & 10-30

MON. to FRIDAY, 6, 8-15 & 10-30

Monday Matinee Show at 3-30 on account of Cocoanut Holiday

THE PICTURE THAT

remains engraven on the memory for ever.

THE

"10 COMMANDMENTS"

amazing in its magnificent spectacles thrilling ever heart by its poignant and human story

Next Saturday! Next Week!!

EDDIE POLO in CAP'N KIDD

SMASH-THRILLING SERIAL

EYE TROUBLES.

of any kind—Iritis, Stye, Watery Eye, Corneal Ulcer, redness, etc. Even Cataract Glaucoma Granular lid cured without knife by our Cocoanut Brand 'Lotus Honey'—genuine and purest in market. Cure guaranteed. Dram Rs. 2-8, 2 Drams Rs. 4. Ask free particulars to:—

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SPECIALLY FOR COCOANUT DAY HOLIDAY

A Joint Concert

By Miss PADMAVATIBAI—the Famous Singer FROM BENARES AND

MUMTAZ BEGUM alias PUTLAPAI THE RENOWNED DANCER.

A RARE OPPORTUNITY FOR MUSIC LOVERS OF BOMBAY and

A FINE TREAT FOR THE HOLIDAY.

DON'T MISS THE OPPORTUNITY

BOOK YOUR SEATS EARLY.

A Programme that is crammed up with music and dances to suit all tastes.

PLACE:—Sir COWASJI JEHANGIR HALL

TIME:—MONDAY, 23rd August, 1926, at 3-30 p.m. (S.T.)

RATES, Rs 10, 5, 4, 3, 2, 1 and ans. 8 tax extra

Tickets could be reserved at the Saraswati Sangit Vidyalaya, Thakurdwar, Girgaum, Bombay. S. J. OVALEKAR, Manager.

THE GREAT BLIND MAGICIAN

Prof. L. K. SHAH GOLD-MEDALIST

(William Tell of India Sir ARTHUR PEARSON)

will exhibit his marvellous conjuring performances AT THE GRANT ROAD

Victoria Theatre,

25th and 26th AUGUST 1926, 9-30 P.M. (S.T.)

HIGHLY APPRECIATED by

LORD MINTO, ex-Viceroy of India, GOVERNOR OF MADRAS, MAHARAJHAS OF MYSORE, TRAVANCORE etc.

For your HEALTH'S sake—purify your BLOOD

Residents in tropical climates are particularly liable to troublesome complaints arising from impurities of the blood. The most reliable remedy is WILKINSON'S SARSAPARILLA, which quickly cleanses the blood of all impure waste matter and builds up health & energy.

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THE WEATHER.

SIMLA, Aug. 21.

A shallow depression formed at the head of the Bay yesterday and passed inland this morning. Monsoon has been fairly active in the North West and Central India and in the lower Burma, Assam, Orissa, Chota Nagpur, Punjab Hills, East Rajputana, Central India, Central Provinces, North Hyderabad, North Madras coast and local in Bengal, United Provinces, Baluchistan, north Rajputana, Gujarat, Konkan, Malabar, while a few falls occurred in Bihar, Punjab plains, Kashmir, Northwest Frontier Province, South Hyderabad, Mysore, and southeast Madras.

The chief amounts are:—Toungoo one inch; Cherrapunji two; Jalpaiguri and Balasore one; Sambalpur two; Sialkot three, Dalhousie five; Harnai one and a half, Mount Abu two; Indore 1; Satna and Pachmarhi one and a half; Gopalpur and Kodaikanal one.

Forecast.—Decrease in north Madras coast.—A. P.

FLOODS IN BURMA.

NO SIGNS OF ABATEMENT

RANGOON, Aug. 20.

Floods in Burma have shown no signs of abatement and breaches on the railways have practically cut off the province into two separate parts. Mails to different centres are being held up and Upper Burma had no news for the last few days.

A telegram from Tharrawaddy reports that the river Myitmaka has risen to the highest level of the Irravady after twelve years.—Free Press.

RAINFALL AT BOMBAY.

Bombay, August 21.

Stations.	24 hours to 8 a.m. of 21st Aug 1926	Total since 1st June 1926.	June 1st to Aug. 21. 1924.	1925.
	In. Ct.	In. Ct.	In. Ct.	In. Ct.
Colaba Point	0 04	55 66	26 00	43 06
Fort ..	0 00	81 01	26 19	48 06
J J. Hospital	0 0	65 38	..	46 14

COLABA OBSERVATORY, BOMBAY.

Summary of Meteorological Observations during 24 hours ending 8 a.m. of 21st August 1926.

Barometer (corrected to 32° F) at 8 a.m. 29.769 inches (.011 above normal).
" " at 4 p.m. (previous day.) 29.659 " (.030 below normal.)
Change of 8 a.m. barometer in past 24 hours. +.051
Temperature (dry bulb) at 8 a.m. 81.0 degrees.
" (wet bulb) " 77.1 "
Maximum temperature during 24 hours 87.0 degrees (2.6 above normal)
Minimum temparature during 24 hours 79.0 degrees (1.9 above normal.
Relative Humidity at 8 a.m. 83 per cent
" " at 4 p.m. (previous day) 75 o/o.
Direction of wind at 8 a.m. W
Velocity " " 12 miles per hour.
Total movement of wind in 24 hours 167 miles.
Velocity of Maximum gust of wind during 24 hours 24 miles per hour.
Extent of cloud at 8 a.m. (the whole sky cloudy=10) 10
Rainfall in 24 hours 0.04 inches
Total rainfall during the month 18.59 "
" " " year 58.75 "

DAILY WEATHER REPORT.

Summary of observations recorded at 8 hours on Saturday, the 21st August, 1926, giving data for the preceding 24 hours.

The Punjab.—Rawalpindi reports a light fall of rain. Skies are moderately clouded and the air is general by more humid than usual. Maximum temperature was considerably below normal in the north-west and slightly above normal in the south-west.

The United Provinces.—Skies are lightly clouded over the east and moderately to heavily clouded over the west. Humidity is in defect at Cawnpore. Maximum temperature was locally above normal.....

Sind and Rajputana.—Jodhpur has had 0.71" of rain, Ajmer 0.81", Kotah 0.24", Mount Abu 2.10" and Jaipur a light fall. Skies are moderately to heavily clouded. The air is locally more humid than usual in Rajputana. Temperature did not differ much from normal.

Gujarat, Kathiawar and Central India West.—Bhuj reports 0.38" of rain, Deesa 0.30", Ahmedabad 0.42", Neemuch 0.51" to heavily clouded. The air is locally more and Indore 1.15". Skies are moderately to heavily clouded. Humidity is in excess in Cutch and locally in Central India West. Maximum temperature was locally below normal.

The Central Provinces.—Hoshangabad has had 2.90" of rain, Khandwa 0.36", Nagpur 0.64" Chanda 1.37" and Raipur 0.15". Skies are heavily clouded. Humidity is in excess at Khandwa and Chanda. Maximum temperature was below normal except in the extreme north.

The Konkan.—Mormugao reports 0.43" of rain and Karwar 0.29". Skies are moderately to heavily clouded. Both humidity and temperature are normal. The highest temperature recorded at Bombay was 87.0 deg. 3 deg. above normal) and the lowest 79.0 deg. (2 deg. above normal).

The Bombay Deccan and Hyderabad.—Skies are moderately to heavily clouded and moisture in the air is as usual. Maximum temperature was below normal in the extreme north of the division.

General Remarks.—The depression over Central India yesterday has moved to east Rajputana, and has again caused nearly general rainfall in Rajputana, Gujarat, Central India West and the Central Provinces. Rain has also fallen locally in the Konkan, north Hyderabad, Malabar, Mysore and on the north Madras coast, and at a few stations in the Punjab and Kathiawar. The monsoon remains weak in the Peninsula.

Forecast.—No large change.

Daily Weather Telegram for the 20th August 1926 issued from Simla.

The depression over the Central Provinces yesterday is now over Central Inid West and is becoming unimportant. The monsoon is weak except in Burma and the central parts of the cuntry. A depression is probably forming at the head of the Bay. Rainfall has been nearly general in Burma, Orissa, east Rajputana, Central India, the west Central Psovinces (proper) and Malabar, and local in Bengal, Bihar, the east and north Punjab, Sind, west Rajputana, the Konkan, Mysire and on the north Madras coast; whil a few falls have occurred in Assam, the west United Provinces, Gujarat and southeast Madras.

The chief amounts, not mentioned in the Bombay Report, were:—Port Blair one inch; Tavoy, Rangoon, Diamond Island one and a half; Bassein one; Balasore two; Hukitala three; Udaipur two; Panchmarhi one; Jagdalpur one and a half; Cuddalore two.

OBSERVATIONS RECORDED AT 8 HRS. ON SATURDAY THE 21ST OF AUGUST 1926

STATIONS.	RAINFALL. Past 24 hours.	Total 1st June to date	Normal 1st June to date	Departure 1st June to date.	Annual Normal
Baluchistan					
Quetta ..	..	0.16	1.24	—1.08	9.75
Punjab—					
Multan ..	..	2.36	4.31	—1.95	7.20
Rawalpindi ..	0.15	21.92	16.58	+5.34	34.77
Lahore ..	..	6.98	11.02	—4.04	19.62
Hissar ..	..	11.45	8.06	+3.39	14.47
Ambala ..	..	22.80	16.50	+6.30	30.49
Delhi ..	..	18.90	15.92	+2.98	26.84
United Provinces					
Agra ..	..	17.91	16.63	+1.28	26.90
Mainpuri ..	..	15.76	15.48	+0.28	27.07
Jhansi ..	..	21.14	24.03	—2.89	36.17
Cawnpore ..	..	17.93	21.26	—3.33	35.22
Allahabad ..	..	14.50	24.56	—10.06	39.06
Sind—					
Jacobabad ..	..	2.02	2.03	+0.01	3.68
Karachi ..	..	4.25	0.24	—0.99	7.56
Rajputana-					
Bikaner ..	..	5.88	6.80	—0.92	11.79
Ajmer ..	0.81	12.64	13.30	—0.80	20.65
Jaipur ..	0.17	14.53	15.43	—0.90	24.21
Kotah ..	0.24	12.88	18.01	—5.73	28.23
Mount Abu ..	2.10	44.01	42.22	+1.09	60.76
Kathiawar—	..				
Bhuj ..	0.38	22.00	10.55	11.45	14.39
Dwaraka ..	..	7.16	9.82	—2.66	13.52
Veraval ..	..	30.26	14.14	15.80	18.80
Rajkot ..	..	20.58	19.26	+1.32	26.29
Bhavnagar ..	..	14.66	13.92	+0.74	21.20
para ..					
Surat ..	0.13	41.11	30.64	10.47	40.97
Ahmedabad ..	0.42	27.11	22.10	+5.11	28.83
Deesa ..	0.30	13.54	17.56	—4.02	24.76
Central India W.					
Neemuch ..	0.51	24.51	18.83	+5.68	29.14
Indore ..	1.15	16.36	21.10	—4.74	33.12
Central Provinces					
Jubbulpore ..	0.04	27.92	36.89	—8.97	55.11
Saugor ..	—	32.22	30.40	+1.77	41.95
Hoshangabad	2.90	44.33	32.40	+11.93	48.83
Khandwa ..	0.36	19.01	16.29	+0.72	29.63
Akola ..	..	25.46	19.15	+6.31	31.36
Amraoti ..	0.15	15.02	19.49	—4.47	33.05
Nagpur ..	0.64	30.14	30.20	+0.00	48.97
Chanda ..	1.37	31.95	32.55	—0.60	51.90
Raipur ..	0.15	22.25	34.8	—9.51	50.83
Konkan—					
Bombay ..	0.04	56.66	52.58	+3.08	70.63
Ratnagiri ..	..	87.44	76.16	11.28	99.98
Mormugao ..	0.43	70.94	72.70	—1.76	94.90
Karwar ..	0.29	79.06	90.98	11.92	120.12
Bombay Deccan					
Malegaon ..	..	10.74	11.08	—0.34	22.23
Ahmednagar ..	..	11.42	10.04	+1.38	22.85
Poona ..	..	16.62	14.56	+1.97	27.11
Sholapur ..	..	11.97	11.87	+0.10	28.45
Bijapur ..	..	4 .4	7.27	—3.03	20.90
Belgaum ..	00.4	41.06	32.00	+9.06	50.15
Hyderabad—					
Aurangabad	0.14	20.08	14.54	+5.09	27.53
Nizamabad					
Indur ..	..	17.68	22.42	—4.74	40.08
Hyderabad ..	0.05	7.45	15.43	—7.98	32.21
Malabar—					
Mangalore ..	0.01	84.86	89.50	—4.64	125.68
Calicut ..	0.12	93.16	76.15	17.01	117.16
Cochin ..	0.32	73.21	60.49	12.72	114.51
Trivandrum ..	0.08	24.24	23.53	+0.71	64.51
Ceylon Colombo	0.57	27.46	15.26	12.20	84.10
Madras Excluding Malabar & Mysore					
Masulipatam	0.31	11.78	15.95	—4.17	41.59
Bellary ..	..	3.62	5.80	—2.18	20.01
Cuddapah ..	..	12.04	10.68	+1.36	31.23
Madras ..	..	4.57	8.78	—4.21	50.74
Bangalore ..	0.5.	7.88	10.61	—2.73	35.37
Coimbatore ..	..	4.73	3.86	+0.87	22.29
Trichinopoly ..	..	4.00	4.9	—0.92	35.18
Nagapatam ..	0.03	0.43	5.68	—5.25	54.93

(Continued from Column 6.)

annas lower. People buy Shravan and sell Bhadarwa, hence the latter rules weak.

The London cables:—

"China Banks bought and sold. Indian Bazaars bought. Market quiet. Spot 2s 9/16d.; forward 2s 5/8d."

"Silver market dull. India bought to cover sales."

China Exchange was quoted at 2s. 9 11/16d., a bit lower than yesterday.

New York silver is 62 1/8 cents, a little better than yesterday. The market 'tone' is steady to firm, for Shravan settlement.

The rates in the evening:—

First settlement: Rs. 65.7.

Second settlement: Rs. 64.12.

COTTON "STEADY"

15000 BALES OF CLOTH SOLD

LOWER CROP ESTIMATES FROM NEW YORK

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

BOMBAY, Aug. 20.

The Cotton Market has kept fairly steady. The weather report early this week was very unfavourable. Official report stated crop damage in low-lying parts of Broach, and break urgently needed in various districts. The "Chronicle" was the first to draw attention to these important facts, which had an important bearing on the out-turn of Bombay cotton crop. There was the possibility of a serious situation in the official crop reports—we quoted them in detail—still the "Bori Bunder" spectacles saw "red", and the paper declared that the report was "alarmist".

One should remember, what was the 'propagandist' report of a British News Agency—and the "alarmist" report of "The Times of India" and its evening child, which came out with double column headlines, announcing as follows:—

"With the stocks of ready cotton at such a low level it is not expected that there will be any appreciable further drop in the price of spot cotton. If the favourable weather conditions continue it will tend to widen more and more the margin between ready and contract prices. It is expected, however, that spot cotton for the most part of the season will rule in the neighbourhood of Rs. 300 for Broach."

Will the paper say, how it can speak in the same breath that: "it is not expected that there will be any appreciable further drop in the price of 'spot' cotton; and: "It is expected, however, that spot cotton for the most part of the season will rule in the neighbourhood of Rs. 300 for Broach."!

When cotton stocks are very low in Bombay, when there is a good offtake by Japan the European offtake keeping almost the same good pace as of last year—what strange circumstances, excepting of course 'alarm' and "gloomy" outlook painted by the British Agency, led the Bori Bunder organ to make a statement as it did.

So far as the Indian Mills are concerned, the buy from hand to mouth.

We pointed out the crop situation on Monday—quoting the official reports in detail—and hinted at the serious situation, that might arise, if the required 'break' did not materialize. There is some improvement in the weather, as reported in "The Chronicle" to-day.

On the contrary, New York cables speak of a lower yield of cotton:—

"Messrs. Clement Curtis Co. estimate condition 63.3, and crop 15,512,000 bales.

"The Fossick Bureau—Memphis—condition 62.2 p.c. and crop estimate 14,893,000 bales".

A crop just enough for requirements!

Cotton has been steady in Bombay, throughout the week—the offices and the Japanese were moderate buyers.

The exports of cotton have mounted up to more than 24,00,000 bales. Still, we are told that the demand from Europe and Japan is very slack.

With 50 per cent. production cut off at present, Lancashire exports of cloth to the world for first half year are only 10 per cent. about 15,000 bales of long cloth by the of the coal strike not coming "nearer," than when it began!

Broach April|May was quoted at Rs. 315 in the afternoon.

Piecegoods:—So far as Indian piecegoods are concerned, we have to report sales of lower. And our prophets croak of the ending Bombay Dyeing group, to a strong syndicate of Merchants, who have bought it at a remunerative price of 15 1|4 ans. a lb., in the hope of making a good sale, after the "Pournima"—which is on next Monday. People expect good demand from up-country after that date.

Yarn:—There is not much demand. The rates are steady.

SILVER: "FIRM."

JAPANESE BANK BUYING.

Bombay, Aug. 20.

The Japanese Bank, it is reported, has been a free buyer silver here for 'Shravan' settlement. Hence, the silver rates were 'firm' to day the market improved to Rs. 65|2.

The 2nd settlement rate was rather easy because of some selling by bears, the rate being Rs. 64|7, in the afternoon.

SILVER "FIRM."

BEARS COVERING.

JAPANESE BANK'S OFF-TAKE.

Bombay, Aug. 21.

The Bombay Silver Market is strong specially in the first settlement. It is reported that a Japanese Bank's heavy off-take of about 5,000 bars in all for this settlement, is a source of firmness to the market.

The Bank does not come forward, it is noted, for 'budli' business hence, the "shorts" are nervous, and they are rushing to cover this sales for the last 2 days.

The settlement date is drawing very near; the stocks are estimated at about 3,500 bars. If the Japanese Bank would demand delivery, the "shorts" are likely to be hit hard. Hence, the 'Bears' are covering their sales.

Second settlement rates are 11 to 12

(Continued in Column 5.)

BOMBAY COTTON MARKET

BOMBAY MARKET.

COTTON.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

Bombay, Aug. 21.

To-day Reuter reported 2 points lower to 2 points higher in New York futures. Liverpool has been reported unchanged to 1 point up. Early the market advanced but later eased on some long liquidation.

Messrs. Thomas Smith and Co.'s report:—The American markets keep steady, prices ruling within moderate limits. The U.S. Agricultural Bureau Report will be published on Monday next the 23rd instant at p.m. English summer time, and operators are generally waiting the figures before committing themselves.

Our opinion:—The recent upward reaction was due to reports of insect damage as a result of excessive moisture, but we do not really think that any serious damage has occurred to the growing crop. Some time back also such reports were circulated but these were not confirmed by the official authorities.

We anticipate that the Bureau Report to be published on Monday will give a larger estimated crop than the last Report.

Despite little change reported from the other side, the Marwari Bazar opened this morning steady at Rs. 345 for July/August Broach and after giving way on moderate selling by Marwari Shroffs to Rs. 344 closed steady at Rs. 345. New Crop April/May Broach, on the other hand, opened at Rs. 314 and gradually declined on Bazar operators selling to Rs. 313 at which rate the Bazar closed. At Cotton Depot, Sewree, the market opened at Rs. 313 and going down to Rs. 312½ on selling by Japanese Houses closed at Rs. 313 on an Indore operator's buying.

Fine M.G. Oomra for Dec/January delivery after having opened at Rs. 299½, fluctuated between Rs. 300 and Rs. 298½ and finally closed at the latter rate. Business in this contract was confined to Marwari Shroffs. December/January Bengal was quoted to-day at Rs. 249.

The demand for ready cotton yesterday was on a moderate scale.

Our markets are entirely closed on Monday owing to Cocoanut Holiday.

COTTON.

COTTON GREEN CLOSING QUOTATIONS

6 P.M.

Bombay, Aug. 21.

Fully Good Broach April/May	313
Fully Good Broach July/Aug.	346½
Fully Good Bengal Dec/Jan	249 1/2
Fine Oomra Dec/Jan.	299

RECEIPTS.

Bombay, Aug. 21.

The following are the receipts of cotton produce etc. for the 24 hours ending 6 p.m. on 20th August, 1926:—

Cotton	836 bales
Wheat	1,659 Cwts.
Linseed	3,291 ,,
Rape, etc	10 ,,
Gingellyseed	nil
Poppyseed	348 ,,
Groundnuts	563 ,,
Castorseed	823 ,,
Rice	42,002 ,,
Myrabollams	318 ,,
Cottonseed	1,826 ,,
Mowraseed	3,755 ,,
Gram	995 ,,
Juwar	1,713 ,,
Masur	nil
Barley	nil
Bajri	826 ,,
Coal	855 Tons

C. M. PAREKH QUOTATIONS.

Bombay, Aug. 21.

Jute: Albion 475, Alliance 450, Anglo-India 355, Auckland 246, Barnagore 173, Bally 184, Birla 8, Belvedere 490, Budge-Budge 445, Caledonian 515, Chapdani 150, Clive 35/8, Craig 4, Cheviot 260, Dalhousie 382, Delta 483, Empire 52, Fort Gloster 775, Fort William 272, Gondalpara 885, Gourepore 680. Hukumchand 11/4, Hooghly 73, Howrah 39/12, India 158, Kamarhatty 560, Kankanarrah 455, Kelvin 850, Khardah 420, Kinnison 980, Lansdowne 265, Lawrence 590, Lothian 415, Naihati 450, National 28/2, New Central 575, Northbrook 51/8, Nudea 46/8, Orient 218, Presidency 7/8, Reliance 62, Soorah 28, Standard 410, Union 545, Waverley 6/4, Hessian 15/8-15/6, Jute 63/8.

Cotton:—Agra United -/10, Bengal Nagpur 21, Dunbar 130, Keshavram Cotton 4.

Miscellaneous:—B.I. Corporation 4/8, Burma Corp 10/12, I.I. Still 7/12, I. Standard wagon 31/8, Imperial Bank 1526, Imperial Conty. 392.

Remarks:—Jute shares quiet. Government Securities were steady. 3½ per cent. Government Paper 77/2; 5 per cent Bonds (1945-55) 108/6; 4 per cent New Loan (1960-70) 88/1. The Stock Exchange will remain closed on Monday the 23rd inst. on account of "Balev."

JAVA SUGAR—LONDON MARKET.

London August 21.

Java Sugar, Fine White Dutch Standard No. 25, C. and F. Calcutta:—

September pe rewt 15/10-1/2.

Oct/Dec, per cwt. 16.

Jan/Mar. per cwt. 16/4-1/2.

Java Sugar, Fine White, Dutch Standard No. 25, C. & F. Bombay:—

Jan/Mar per cwt. 16/5-1/2.

Java Sugar, Fine White, Dutch Standard No. 25, C. and F. Karachi:—

Jan/Mar. per cwt 16/6-1/4.

BREUL & CO.'S MARKET REPORT.

RECEIPTS INTO BOMBAY.

Bombay, August 21.

In full-pressed Bales	Yesterday.	Bales 1st September This year	Last year
Khandesh		2,92,362	2,97,751
Central India	129	3,86,271	3,49,253
Barsi and Nagar	64	2,24,755	2,09,068
Hyderabad-Gaorani		74,389	98,236
Berar	87	4,79 232	5,73,962
Central Provinces		2,47,006	2,59,153
Total Oomras	280	17,04,015	17,87,423
Dholera		2,85,198	3,16,149
N.W. Provinces		1,31.147	1,33,226
Rajputana		1.15.828	83,040
Sind-Punjab		2,95,197	3,65,165
Broach		3,13,357	4.86.672
Coompta & Dharwar	144	1,66,695	2,19,905
Western-Northern	442	114.418	123,205
Cocoanada		3,424	2,319
Tinnevelly and Cambodia		67.765	39.743
Persian		5,533	6,709
American		17,257	9,649
Egyptian and African		84,928	71,366
Comilla, Burma & other sorts		3,700	3,513
Total	830	33,08,158	36,48,084

EXPORTS FROM BOMBAY.

In full-pressed Bales	Yesterday.	1st Sept. to 19th August This year	Last year
Europe	2,123	5,42,688	7,05,055
Japan & China	700	18,52,556	20,12,950
Coast Ports		24,411	22,704
Up-country by Rail		1,11,634	15,786
Afloat in harbour for Europe, China and Japan		11,352	17,001
Total	2.828	25,42,641	27,73,505

READY APPROXIMATE QUOTATIONS.

Bombay, Aug. 21

	Ready. New.
Bengal Superfine M G	265 .....
Bengal Fine M G	260/55 .....
Bengal F G M G	235/40 .....
Sindh-Punjab Fine M G	250 .....
Sindh-Punjab F G M G	230/35 .....
Punjab-Americans F G M G	330/40 .....
Wardha-Hingt. Fine M G	335/45 .....
Nagpur Fine M G	335/40 .....
Yeotmal Fine M G	320/25 .....
Pulgaon Fine M G	320/30 .....
Arvi Fine M G	330/35 .....
Amraoti Fine M G	310/15 .....
Khamgaon-Akola Fine M G	300/5 .....
Mulkapur Fine M G	277/85 .....
Khandesh Fine M G	265/70 .....
Khandesh F G M G	....
Broach Fine M G	345/55 .....
Broach F G M G	315/25 .....
Muthia Fine M G	250/60 .....
Muthia F G M G	240 .....
Dharwar F Good S G	....
Coompta M G	355/60 .....
Westerns Good M G	315/20 .....
Westerns H G	....
Miraj M G	330/5 .....
Cambodia F G M G	390/400 .....
Navsari F G M G	....
Surat F G M G	375/85 .....
Kadi-Viramgaon F G M G	310/20 .....
Dhollera F G M G	305/15 .....
Kalagin F G M G	....

NEW YORK COTTON.

New York, August 21.

	To-day's Price.
October	16.70—.02
December	16.73—.01
January	16.83+.04
March	17.02+.02
May	17.15+.03
Middling Spot	18.15—.05

NEW YORK COTTON DAILY STATISTICS.

New York, August 21.

Day' Receipts at all U.S. Ports 16,000 bales.

Day's Export to Great Britain Nil.

Day's Exports to the Continent 2,000 bales.

NEW ORLEANS COTTON.

New York, August 21.

	To-day's Price.
October	16.69—.01
January	16.62+.01
Middling Spot	17.70

LIVERPOOL COTTON.

Liverpool, August 21.

	To-day's Opening.	To-day's Closing.
August	9.1	9.12—.04
September		9.04—.06
October	8.92	8.92—.06
November	8.75	8.77—.05
December	8.76	8.77—.05
January	8.78	8.78—.05
February		8.78—.05
March		8.84—.04
April		8.84—.04
May		8.87—.04
June		8.84—.04
July		8.85—.04
August		8.79—.04
Middling Spot		9.62+.04

EGYPTIAN COTTON.

Liverpool August 21.

	To-day's Opening.	To-day's Closing.
August		14.65—.10
September		14.65—.10
October		14.60—.10
November	14.48	14.45—.10
December		14.30—.10
January		14.13—.10
February		14.07—.10
March		13.98—.13
April		13.98—.13
May		13.98—.13
June		13.98—.13
July		13.89—.13
August		13.88—.13
Sakellaridis F.G.F. Spot		15.70

LIVERPOOL COTTON.

Liverpool August 21.

	To-day's Sales.
Sales at Liverpool	4,000 bales.
Sales on Speculation	200 bales.
Sales of East Indian Cotton	Nil.

INDIAN COTTON.

Liverpool, Aug 21.

Scinde Good	6.45
Scinde Fully Good	6.75
Fine	7.05
Bengal Good	6.55
Bengal Fully Good	6.85
Bengal Fine	7.15
Oomra, Good	7.30
Oomra Fully Good	7.60
Oomra Fine	7.90
Broach Good	7.60
Broach Fine	8.40
Broach Fully Good	9.00

WHEAT—LONDON MARKET.

London, August 21.

Barletta Russo per 61 lbs. 54/6 August shipment. Value.

Barletta Russo per 63 lb. 53/9 August shipment. Sellers.

Market:—Firm.

Wheat, Australian 57 August shipment. Sellers.

Market:—Firm.

Wheat, Choice White Karachi 56 August shipment. Sellers.

56 Afloat. Buyers.

Market:—Firm.

Wheat. Afloat to the United Kingdom 2,075,000 quarter.

LINSEED.

London, August 21.

Linseed. Calcutta ton, £18/10/0 Aug/Sept. shipment. Sellers.

Linseed Calcutta ton, £18/10/0 Sept/Oct. shipment. Sellers.

London, August 21.

Linseed, La Plata, c.i.f., ton, £16.1/4 Aug/Sept. shipment. Offered.

Market: Demand poor.

Linseed, Bombay ton, £19/0/0 Aug/Sept shipment. Sellers.

LINSEED OIL.

London, August 21.

Linseed Oil, naked, London, cwt. 33/4½ Sept/Dec. delivery paid.

Linseed Oil, naked, London cwt. 34 Jan/Apl. delivery. Paid.

COFFEE—NEW YORK MARKET.

New York. Augus t21.

Fair Rio Coffee (No. 7, qulaity), Spot 19.3/16.

LONDON, PRODUCE.

London, Aug. 21.

Coottonseed. Bombay, £7-5/8 Aug/Sept. shipment. Sellers.

Castorseed. Bombay £15 3/4 Aug/Sept. shipment. Sellers.

Rapeseed, Ferozepore, Usual Bold ton, shipment. Nominal.

£21/0/0 Aug/Sept. shipment. Nominal.

Rapeseed, Toria ton, £20/10/0 Aug/Sept shipment. Nominal.

Rapeseed Brown Cawnpore, ton £19/10/0 Aug/Sept. shipment. Nominal.

Rapeseed Yellow Cawnpore, £22/0/0 Aug/Sept. shipment. Nominal.

GOVERNMENT SECURITIES

Bombay, Aug. 21.

3½ per cent Rupee Paper Rs. 77/1.

4 per cent. Conversion Loan due 1931-36 Rs. 94

5 per cent. War Loan due 1929|47. Rs. 101/8

5 per cent Loan due 1935 Rs. 102/10.

5 per cent. Loan due 1933 (Tax Free) Rs. 104/4.

5 per cent. Loan (Tax Free) due 1945|55 Rs. 108/4.

5 1|2 per cent. War Bonds (Tax Free) due 1928 Rs. 107/4.

6 per cent. Bonds (Tax Free) due 1926 Rs 100/3

6 per cent. Bonds (Tax Free) due 1927 Rs. 102/2.

6 per cent. Bonds (Tax Free) due 1930 Rs. 107.

6 per cent. Bonds (Tax Free) due 1931 Rs. 108.

6 per cent. Bonds (Tax Free) due 1932 Rs 109/1

6 1/2 per cent. Bombay Development Loan (Tax Free) due 1935 Rs. 113/8.

4 per cent Port Trust due 1974 Rs. 86/4.

4 per cent Municipal due 1974 Rs. 85.

4 per cent. Improvement Trust due 1974 Rs. 85.

6 per cent. Bombay Municipal due 1954 Rs. 112/4.

4 per cent Loan due 1960/70 Rs 88/1

Tone of Market:—Steady.

MONEY MARKET.

EXCHANGE QUOTATIONS.

Bombay, Aug. 21.

B C RATE—

Bank's selling T T 1/5 15/16.

Bank's selling D D 1/5 31/32.

LONDON—

Bank's selling T T 1/5 15/16 August.

Bank's selling D D 1/5 31/32.

Bank's selling T T 1/5 31/32 September.

Bank's buying T T 1/6d.

Bank's buying D D 1/6 1/32

Bank's buying 3 Mos 1/6 9/32 August.

Bank's buying 3 Mos 1/6 5/16 September.

Bank's buying 3 Mos 1/6 7/16 Jan/Feb.

NEW YORK—

Bank's selling T T 276

Bank's buying T T 274

Bank's buying D D 273

Bank's buying 3 Mos 269

PARIS—

Bank's selling D D 1180.

Bank's buying D D 1280.

Bank's buying 3 Mos 1295.

JAPAN—

Bank's selling T T 132 1/2

Bank's buying 60 days 130

HONGKONG—

Bank's selling D D 147.

SHANGHAI—

Bank's selling D D 130 1/2

SINGAPORE—

Bank's selling D D 156 3/4.

JAVA—

Bank's selling D D 90 1/8

CROSS RATES—

London—New York 4.85.15/16 20th inst.
London—Japan 1/11 25/32 20th inst.
London—Paris 169¼ 20th inst.
London—Belgium 177.00 20th inst.
London—Switzerland 25.14 20th inst.
London—Italy 148.00 20th inst.
London—Prague 164.00 20th inst.

TONE OF STERLING EXCHANGE:—

Dull.

BOMBAY EXCHANGE QUOTATIONS.

Bombay, Aug. 21.

Bank Telegraphic	1/5 31/32
Bank Demand	1/6
Doc. Acceptance 3 m/s	1/6 1/4
Fcs. Demand	.....
American Dollars	275 1/2
Hongkong Dollars	146 1/2
Shanghai	189 3/4
Japan	132 1/4
Singapore	156 3/4

Markets steady.

LONDON EXCHANGES.

London, August 21.

T.T. Berlin on London	20.40.3/8—
T.T. Amsterdam on London	12.11-7/8
T.T. Brussels on London	176.80
T.T Madrid on London	31.59
T.T. Milan on London	Unquoted.
T. T. Berne on London	25.15
T.T. Paris on London	170.60

LONDON, DISCOUNT RATES.

London, August 21.

Bank Bills 3 month	4.19/32 p.c.
Bank Bills 6 month s	4.23/32 p.c.
Fine Trade Bills 3 months	5.1/4 p.c.
Fine Trade Bills, 6 months	5.3/4 p.c.

CORRECTION.

London, August 20.

P. & O. Banking Corporation £9.3/4

War Loan 5 per cent. £101.1/8

THE METAL MERCHANTS' CO.

Issued Rates for Brass and Copper. Daily Quotations.

BRASS.

Bombay, Aug. 21.

	Per md.	Rs. a. p.
Brass English	3/4	57 12 0
Brass English	1	57 4 0
Brass English	1½	57 4 0
Brass English	1¼	57 8 0
Brass English	2	57 8 0
Brass German	3/4	56 8 0
Brass German	2	55 12 0

COPPER.

Bombay, Aug. 21.

	Per md.	Rs. a. p.
Copper German	3/4	59 8 0
Copper German	1	61 0 0
Copper German	1½	61 0 0
Panchteka Joint		30 0 0
Copper, English Bars		54 0 0
Brass Bars		41 0 0
Pat Klai		68 0 0
Lead Rangooni		25 0 0
Lead Country		24 0 0
Koger Brass Metal	1	55 8 0
Koger Brass Metal	¾	55 4 0
Koger Brass 1¼ to 1½ 1¾ to 2		54 12 0
German Copper 1¼ to 1¾ to 2		61 8 0

SHARE BAZAR.

Bombay August 21th.

The market opened at yesterday's closing rates in mill shares and remained flat the whole day, but before quarter of an hour of closing, the Ahmedabads bought some Dyeing shares and the prices advanced about Rs. 5. There was not much doing in Hydros. There was a very brisk business passing in Tata Iron and Steel Ordinary and Deffered. It is confidently being reported that this concern is making a very decent profit and the gloomy days are over. We would strongly advise bears not to sell shorts as if the concern is making a decent profit as reported, none can confidently say to what extent the prices may advance. The Tata Iron and Steel Second Preference touched Rs. 69/4 closing a shade easier at Rs. 68. Imperial Bank shares did not maintain yesterday's level due to weak Calcutta advice and closed at Rs. 15 lower at Rs. 1507/8.

LOCAL BANKS Paid up Last Quotations

	Rs.	Divid.	Rs. a.
Bank of India	50	2½	73
Baroda	50	4	82
Central Co-operative	50	7½	55
Central	25	1½	26 4
Eastern	£ 5	9 p.c.	80
Imperial	500	40	1567 8
Imperial Contributory	*125	10	391 4
Union	5	0 4 0	3 8

CEMENTS AND MANGANESE

Bundi	10	..	17
Central India Mining	10	4½Y	26
Indian Cement O.	350	..	100
Katni Cement O.	100	..	90
Katni Cement D.	40	..	230
Punjab Cement O.	10	..	7 10
Shivrajpur	10	8Y	44

RAILWAY COMPANIES.

Ahmedabad Prantej	500	11 p.c.	940	
Amritsar Pattis	100	10 p.c.	150	
Central Province	100	7½ p.c.	117	
Dhond Baramati	100	6 p.c.	95	
Guzerat	100	5 p.c.	95	
Hoshiarpur Dosb	100	5 p.c.	102	
Larkana	100	5 p.c.	78	
Mandra Bhon	90	5 p.c.	81	
Pachora Jammer	100	5 p.c.	90	
Sara Sirajgunj	100	5 p.c.	95	x D
Sialkot Narowal	100	5 p.c.	101	
Sind Light	100	12 p.c.	155	
Tapti Valley	500	8 p.c.	715	
Upper Sind Light	100	4 p.c.	75	

STEAMER COMPANIES.

Bombay Steam Navigation O.	250	..	191	4
Bombay Steam Navigation P.	250	..	256	4
Scindia Steam	15—0—14	Y—10—4		

ELECTRIC UNDERTAKINGS.

Ahmedabad Electricity	100	5 p.c.	75	
Andhra Valley O.	1,000	..	727	8
Andhra Valley P.	1,000	..	1000	
Bombay Tramways O	50	4-8	126	4
Bombay Tramways P.	50	3-8	66	8
Karachi Electricity	100	6	95	
Surat Electricity	100	..	65	
Tata Hydro-Elec. O.	1,000	30	1033	12
Tata Hydro-Elec. P.	1,000	7 p.c.	967	8
Tata Power O.	1,000	..	542	8
Tata Power P.	1,000	..	770	

PRESS COMPANIES

Akbari	500	..	250	
Fort	475	..	145	
Harvey & Sabapathy.	500	20-35	1020	
Indian Cotton	126	20	220	
Manmad Manufacturing	250	..	230	
New Berar	500	80	880	
New East India	1,000	..	925	
New Mofussil P.	400	40	510	
Vow Prince of Wales	500	61	710	
Nelkart U.P.	500	40	680	

MISCELLANEOUS COMPANIES.

Alcock Ashdown	100	..	246	4
Belapur Co. Ltd.	76	..	18	
B. Burma T. Corporation Ltd.	125	7-8	476	4
B. Burma T. Corporation New	50	5	127	8
Burma Corporation	10	0-6	10	12
Bombay Uganda	80	4-12	47	
British Burma Petroleum	Sh.	8 0-6-0	5	3
Indo-Burma Petroleum	100	..	175	
Jost Engineering	100	10	100	
Mckenzie	100	30	335	
New Union Floor Mills	100	..	30	
Port Canning	1,000	50	695	
Sardar Carbonic Gas.	100	..	90	
Tata Iron Pref. 1st	150	6 p.c.y	132	8
Tata Iron Pref. 2nd	100	..	68	4
Tata Iron Defd.	30	..	150	
Tata Iron and Steel Co O.	75	..	45	12
Thacker	50	..	125	
Telephone	50	nil	29	

INSURANCE COMPANIES

Empire of India	50	22-8	710	
Jupiter	15	..	5	2
New India	25	ly	22	2
Oriental Life	100	30 p.c	1060	
Vulcan	10	0-6-0	4	8
Industrial & Prudential	6	5½ p.c.		

MILLS.

Ahmedabad Advance	100	10	430	
Alliance	100	..	45	
Apollo	50	..	6	
Assur Virjee	100	..	3	
Berar Manfg.	200	30	250	
Bombay Cotton O.	500	15	320	
Bombay Cotton P.	10	5 p.c.	5	8
Bombay Dyeing etc.	250	25	911	4
Bombay Industrial	100	..	7	
Bombay Woollen	100	..	70	
Bradbury	250	nil	300	
Bradbury P.	250	7 p.c.	150	
Broach Fine Counts	250	..	62	8
Century	100	20y	376	4
Central India O.	100	16	531	4
Central India P.	500	5 p.c.	442	8
Ceylon	100	..	45	
Colaba Land & Mill	100	..	136	4
Coorla	100	..	140	
Crescent	100	4	182	8
Currimbhoy	250	..	310	
David	500	..	300	
Dawn	250	40	750	
ED. Sassoon United O.	7/8	..	0 41 0	
Ebrahimbhoy Pabaney	250	nil	241	4
Edward Sassoon	200	nil	135	
Elphinstone O.	100	..	20	8
Emperor Edward	500	..	237	8
Kohinoor	500	..	1070	
Lakshmi Cotton	1,000	150	5510	
Madhora Scindia	100	..	27	
Madhowji Dharamsi	100	..	102	8
Madras United	250	15	480	
Maneckjee Petit	1,000	30	1825	
Mathradas	100	..	120	
Meyer Sassoon	100	..	85	
Morarjee Goculdas	1,000	..	2200	
Model Mills, Nagpur	250	..	140	
Mysore	50	4	177	8
New City of Bombay.	100	10	170	
New Great Eastern	300	nil	307	8
Osmanshahi (100)	75	..	70	
Pearl	250	12	482	8
Phoenix	100	10	425	
Premier	100	..	40	
Sassoon Cotton	100	..	16	
Sassoon Silk	500	..	550	
Sholapur	1,000	450	8750	XD
Simplex	250	..	110	
Sir Shapurji Broacha	100	..	40	
Standard	500	40	1300	
Swadeshi	100	18	508	1
Swan	100		150	
Tata Mill O.	500	..	115	
Vishnu Cotton O.	500	90	2250	
Vishnu P.	500	35	570	
Western India Spng.	1,000	50y	750	

SHARE-MARKET FLUCTUATIONS.

Bombay, August 21

Ahmedabad				430
Bombay Cotton				320
Bombay Dyeing	907-8	912-8	906-4	911-4
Century	372-8	376-4	372-8	376-4
Central India	528-12	531-4	528-12	531-4
Colaba Land				135
Crescent				182-8
Edward Sassoon				136-4
Fazulbhoy	878-12	883-12	878-12	882-8
Finlay				130
Globe				25
Gokak				115
Indian Bleaching				182-8
Indore Malwa				382-8
Kohinoor				1070
Madhowjee				102-8
Mathuradas				130
Meyer Sassoon				85
Mysore				115
New Great	305	307-8	305	307-8
Pearl	478-12	482-8	476-4	482-8
Pabany				241-4
Phoenix				425
Simplex				110
Swadeshi				508-12
Swan Mills				150
Tata Mill				715

MISCELLANEOUS

Alcock	230	247-8	230	247-8
Bombay Steam				190
Tram Co. Ord.				156-4
Bundi Cement				17
Central India Mining				26
Indian Cement				100
Katni Cement Ord.				90
Shivarajpur				44
Tata Hydro.	1033-12	1037-8	1032-8	1033-12
Tata Iron & Steel Ord	42	45-12	42	45-12
Tata Iron & Steel Def.	138-12	140	150 1	0 15 0
Fazulbhoy	250	25	582	8
Finlay	100	nil	128	12
Framjee Petit	1,000	..	525	
Globe	100	..	25	
Gokak	100	5	115	
Hindoostan	1,000	125	1550	XD
Hdian Bleaching, etc.	100	6	182	8
Indian Manufacturing	1,000	751	1100	
Indore-Malwa United	100	18-12	382	8
Jamshed O.	250	..	60	
Khatau Makanjee	Nil		90	
Kilachand	25	..	3	10

GOLD.

Bombay, Aug. 21.

Ready:—21/6.6.

Vaida Sravan:—Opening 21/6/6, highest 21/6/6, at 6 p.m. 21/6/9.

Vaida Bhadrwa:—Opening 21/6/0, highest 21/6/2, at 6 p.m. 21/6/3.

Teji Mandi:—

Vaida Sravan:—Opening 0/0/0.

Vaida Bhadrwa:—Opening 0/1/6.

Tone:—Market quiet,

LONDON, GOLD.

London. August 21.

	Open Market Price.	To-day's Price.
Bar Gold, fine per oz.		£4/4/9 3/4

SILVER.

Bombay, Aug. 21.

Ready:—65/8/0.

Vaida Sravan:—Opening 65/7/0, highest 21/7/3, at 6 p.m. 21/3/3.

Vaida Bhadrwa:—Opening 64/11/0, highest 64/11/2, at 6 p.m. 64/11/3.

Teji Mandi:—

Vaida Sravan:—Opening 0/5/0.

Vaida Bhadrwa:—Opening 1/4/0.

Tone:—Market quiet but steady.

LONDON SILVER.

London. August 21.

Silver.—India and China small buyers. Market quietly steady.

	To-day's Price.
Spot	28.5/8
Forward	28-11/16

NEW YORK DEMAND BILLS.

London, August 21. To-day's Rate.

Interest Day to Day Loans 3.3/8 p.c.

Interest 7 Days' Market Loans 4 p.c.

New York, August 21. To-day's Rate.

Demand Bills 485.31

LONDON RUBBER.

London, August 21.

Smoked Sheet. Standard, Ribbed lb. Spot 1s. 7-7/8d. Buyers.

Smoked Sheet, Standard Ribber lb. spot 1s 7d. 1/8 Sellers.

Pale Crepe lb. spot 1s. 7.5/8d. Buyers.

Pale Crepe lb. spot 1s. 7.7/8d. Sellers.

POONA RACING SEASON

EXCITING RACING

AFFABLE'S FINE PERFORMANCE.

Fine weather and splendid racing on perfect going marked the meeting at Poona yesterday, and enough favourites were successful to help the large crowd of visitors to thoroughly enjoy the entertainment. Howell again came into prominence when he accomplished another treble in the saddle, his victory on the favourite Trusty being the outcome of a nice piece of horsemanship.

The Mysore Stable had a pretty successful afternoon their colours being to the fore in two of the biggest races of the day.

In winning the Sandhurst Plate, the big race, Affable accomplished a very fine performance. The Mysore Mare was out for the first time this season and probably this accounted for the long price at which she started. She owed her success in a great measure to the handling she received from S. J. Meekings who cleverly held off Stone Marten after heading Eddy in the straight. In the absence of Ulster Ally the race brought some heavy backing for the Eve's bracket, represented by Eddy and Ormiston, both of whom ran well. The former displayed plenty of speed and at one time looked a winner. His turn will come before long.

Both divisions of the Ascot Plate, which had to be split this year, went to the favourites. The race for the second division was characterised by a thrilling finish in which the heavily supported Bridgman just squeezed home by a head.

This Bridge of Earn gelding was a good fifth at his first outing, after being left at the gate. Yesterday he made amends for his failure by accounting for My Realm on whom Barnett adopted different tatics this time. L. S D. has been showing improvement with every run and should be earning a bracket before long.

Moonshiner and Wasp put up a disgraceful show in the first division where both were well supported. Neither of them gave any promise during the race and finished poorly. The latter ran like the Moody type of horse he is known to be. Victory belonged to the Mysore gelding Brimstone who wound up a late favourite. Well handled by S. J. Meekings this son of Rock Flint and Bernera recorded a stylish victory by accounting for Seedy Marquis and twelve others. The gelding has run successfully in England up to a mile and a quarter and ought to do well this season. Heera Mahal was more at home over the firmer going and ran a great race for six furlongs though she finished a bad third.

Chrysolite was sent out favourite for the Egerton Handicap but was beaten into fourth place. Mr. Barve's gelding carried a penalty for his last victory and found it a bit trying over the ten furlongs. He was however in no way disgraced for he lost his place to lightly-weighted Frailty by the shortest of margins.

A rank outsider turned up in Merry Gift, who went out rather friendless in spite of running into fourth place last week. Mr. Hague's gelding battled with his stable companion Heat Wave all the way up the straight and only asserted his superiority in the last few strides. Saintly Sovereign showed good speed for a mile but there after his strides shortened and he finished up badly.

In spite of being well penalised for his recent performances Ardley accounted for the opposition in the Elphinstone Plate in convincing fashion. He was followed home by Happy Sinner, a filly from the Mysore Stable. She is by Happy Warrior out of Heath Saint and was trained in England by Hogg.

The favourite Leinster Wonder made a bold attempt to get on terms but could never match the speed of the two in front. Robinson coddled Ad Dominum here instead of sending him in the Ascot Plate, Dn. H. The gelding found the distance short and was running on at the end.

Zulu was unfortunate in running up against one better in the first division of the Lohagaon Plate where he carried the bulk of support. The winner turned up in Jodhi who has come to hand again. Mr. Askuran's champion pony looks like what a fit horse should be, and with a little luck should have a good season. Burn seemed content to lie handy in the early stages but in the straight he came through easily and had no difficulty in dealing with Zulu. Roth Ballard and Malikizaman gave evidence of running into form and will be heard of again.

A winning favourite in Trusty wound up the day's programme. Hewitt's charge was badly away from the barrier but Howell soon overcame the disadvantage and brought up the pony in time up the straight to score a comfortable victory from Sinnan. Officer ran a different race to what he did in the mud last week and went down fighting.

Mr. Barve's France repeated a winning performance by accounting for a large field in the Satara Plate (Division I.) This grey seems a cut above the ordinary and ought to go on to higher things. Shamarkarna, the Kolhapur candidate again followed the winner home. Money Spinner ran a great race till very near home where he fell right out of the picture.

The second division saw the downfall of the favourites Red Prince and Amar, both of whom ran half-heartedly. Amara, a neglected candidate, got the better of the verdict ran Summerton in a good race up the straight.

Backers received another set-back in the third division when the outsider Othello upset the odds on the favourite Sabiq, who was well beaten at the close. McQuade's efforts proved of no avail as the winner was too full of running up the straight. Kummerazzaman failed to show his early speed and was never a serious factor at any part of the race.

THE SATARA PLATE. (Div. I.) Distance 1 mile.

Winner Rs. 1,500, second Rs. 500, third Rs. 250. Terms for Arabs in Class III.

Mr. D. S Barve's FRANCE 8-1 Howell 1
H. H the Maharaja of Kolhapur's SHAMAKARNA 7-9 W G Thompson 2
Mr. Certainty's SELMAN 7-9 F Black 3
Mr. H M Mahomed's Hilaluzzaman 7-9 car 7-12) Clarke 4

Also Ran:--Shahzada 8-10, Sicab 8-10, Jaffer 8-10 Arabian Star 8-8, Money Spinner 8-5 Florence 7-9, Ayalan 8-1, Mexico 8-1, Chcerio 8-1, Fatha 8-1, Favil 8-0, Vari 7-9 Midfa 7-9, Mumty 7-9, Knight Errant 6-10 carried 7-7, Timmin 6-10 car. 7-2.

The Race:—The barrier ascended to a good start. Sicab was in the van at the start with Fatha, Favil and Money Spinner in close chase. Knight Errant was the last to leave the gate. At "five" Favil and Fatha raced at the head of the field Money Spinner and Hilauzzaman showing out prominently among the others. France was badly placed at this stage. Nearing the turn Money Spinner assumed command and led Shamarkarna into the straight. France moved up on the outside and going strong collared Shamarkarna to win by 1 length 1¼ lengths 3/4 length.

Time.—1min. 54 4/5 secs.

First Tote paid:—Win Rs. 18. Places Rs. 14-8, Rs. 12-8 and Rs. 26-8.

Second Tote paid:—Win Rs. 10. Place Rs. 8, Rs. 18 and Rs. 16-8.

Favourite:—France.
Trainer:—L. H. Hewitt.

THE SATARA PLATE. (Div. II.) Distance 1 mile.

Winner Rs. 1,500, second Rs. 500, third Rs. 250. Terms for Arabs in Class III.

Mrs. L. A. Rayneau's AMARA 8-3 Barnett 1
Mr. R. Shamlen's SUMMERTON 86 Burn 2
Mr. R H Gahagan's NEVIS 8-10 S Black 3
Mr. D. S. Barve's Success 8-10 Howell ... 4

Also Ran:—Maxim 9-4, Benares 7-9, Jadran 8-13, Mocharib 8-10, Amar 7-5, Esser 8-7, Kurdistan 8-7, Outlaw 8-4, Azedin 8-4, Namoos 8-3, Red Prince 8-1, Kafkas 7-8, Sir Jahan 7-9, Glad Eye 7-9, Tiffah 7-5,

Not Run:—Watee.

The Race.—Another good start saw Benares dash into the lead with Sir Jahan, Summerton, Success, Kafkas and Amara in hot pursuit. They came as far as the turn in this order and here Summerton and Amara showed the way into the straight while Mocharib brought up the rear. Amara drew out and went on to win comfortably by 1/2 length, 1½ lengths, 1/2 length.

Outlaw unshipped his rider Harrison.

Time.—1min. 55 1/5 secs.

First Tote paid:—Win Rs. 142. Places Rs. 46 8. Rs. 153-8 and Rs. 345-8.

Second Tote paid:—Win Rs. 104 Places Rs 27-8, Rs. 77 and Rs. 96.

Favourite:—Red Prince.
Trainer:—Mr. Nusserwanjee.

The SATARA PLATE. (Div. III.)—Distance 1 mile.

Winner Rs. 1,500, second Rs. 500, third Rs. 250. Terms for Arabs in Class III.

Mr M Najmuddin's SABIQ 8-13 McQuade 2
Mr. M M Kavasji OTHELLO 9-3 Barnett 1
Mr M Dhalla's RIYAD 8-5 Ritchie 3
Mr. H Mahala's Taimurlung 8-1 Herbert 4
Not run:—Nayim 9-3, Elmo 7-9.

Also Ran:—Blackberry 9-9. Durbar 9-3, Rami 8-10, Vin 9-3, Ravi 9-0, Kumme zzaman 8-13, Sanatogen 8-11, Thulfa 8-10, Variety 8-5. Tejafar 8-1, Hoojaz 7-9, Murti 7-9 Strange Spring 7-9, Cash 7-9.

The Race.—Durbar and Rami left the barrier slowly, Taimurlung set out with the lead and showed the way to Hoojaz, Othello, Riyad and Sanatogen. Past "six" the order was Othello, Riyad, Sabiq and Taimurlung. Entering the straight Othello drew away chased by Sabiq. The former was never troubled and won easily by 2½ lengths, same between second and third, 1/2 length, third and fourth.

Time.—1min. 55 1/3 secs.

First Tote paid:—Win Rs. 143. Places Rs. 37-8, Rs. 17-8 an dRs. 178.

SecondTote paid:—Win Rs. 63. Places Rs. 21, Rs. 9 8 and Rs. 10-8.

Favourites:—Sabiq and Riyad.
Trainer:—Rashid Swedani.

THE ELPHINSTONE PLATE. Distance 6 furlongs.

Winner Rs 3,600, second Rs. 1,000 third Rs. 500. A handicap for horses 3 and 4 years old only in classes II and III.

Mr. N Begmahomed's ARDLEY 8-6 Howell 1
H H the Maharaja of Mysore's HAPPY SINNER 7-13 S. J. Meekings 2
Mr. C N Wadia's LEINSTER WONDER 7-12 Bowley 3
H H the Aga Khan's Ad Dominum 9-3 J. W. Brace 4

Not Run:—Saintly Sovereign 7-6 and Blackwood 8-12.

Also Ran:—Defend 9-7, Seafire 7-13, Blackwood 8-2, Coed Caulas 8-12, Four Square 8-1, Beaver Puff 8-0, Slovakia 7-13, Shiagled 7-9, Lilavati 7-6, Invinola 6-7), Special Sprout 7-4, Puppet 6-12.

The Race:—They were sent away on level terms. Four Square held a slight lead from Leinster Wonder who was followed by Happy Sinner, Ardley and Ad Dominum. Approaching "three" the leaders raced on their own but nearing the turn the field closed up. At this stage Ardley was pushed into the lead and travelling well scored an easy victory by 1½ lengths from Happy Sinner, 2½ lengths, 3 lengths.

Time:—1 min 15 secs.

First Tote paid:—Win Rs. 71. Places Rs. 24-8, Rs. 129 and Rs. 17.

Second Tote paid:—Win Rs. 34-8. Places Rs. 13, Rs. 43-8 and Rs. 9.

Favourite:—Leinster Wondor.
Trainer:—T. Harrison.

THE LOHAGAON PLATE. (Div. I.) Distance 6 furlongs.

Winner Rs. 4,500, second Rs. 1,500, third Rs. 750. A handicap for Arabs in Classes I and II.

Mr. Shantidas Askuran's JODI 8 0 Burn 1
Mr. D S Barve's ZULU 8 6 Howell 2
H H the Maharaja of Kolhapur's BALLARD 8-0, Stokes 3
Mr. Basheer Mahomed's Malikizaman 7-4 car. 7-5 McQuade 4

Not run:—Adwan 8-12.

Also Ran:—Amin 9-0, Stability 8-3, Gosub 8-2, Roscoff 8-1, Baktavar 7-12, Marshal Petain 7-11, Hatchel 7-11, Costa Rica 7-10, Trade Mark 7-5.

The Race.—Marshall Petain got the best of a poor start and established a good lead from Baktavar, Amin, Costa Rica and Zulu. Jodi raced in the bunch. Marsha Petain retired after the third furlong and here Amin and Zulu held command. Zulu held the lead as they turned into the traight but he was soon collared by Jod who won comfortably by 1 1/2 lengths 3/4 ength, short head, Ballard finished strong

Time.—1min. 22 3/4.

First Tote paid:—Win Rs. 62-8. Places Rs 33-8 Rs. 14-8 and Rs. 26-8.

Second Tote paid:—Win Rs. 41. Places Rs 17-8, Rs. 7 8 and Rs. 18.

Favourite:—Zulu.
Winner trained by Moosa.

THE EGERTON HANDICAP. Distance 1¼ miles.

Winner Rs. 4,000, second 1,250, third 750 A handicap for horses in classes III and IV.

Mr. A. Hague's MERRY GIFT 8-7 A. T Harrison 1
Lt.-Col. Zorawar Singh and Mr. T. Harrison's HEAT WAVE 7-0 Ashwood 2
H H the Maharaja of Rajpipla's FRAILTY 7-4 Corkhill 3
Mr. D. S. Barve's Chrysolite 9-1 Howell 4

Not Run:—Lucky Man 8-9.

Also Ran:—Radha Piari 9 3, Charles William 9-2, Dicky Bird 9-1 Saintly Sovereign 9-0 Fun of the Fayre 9-0, Absorbent 8-8 Adour 8-5, Toss Up 8-5, Love Glass 8-4, Musk Rat 8-4, Lomo 8-0 Tres Fascile 7-8.

The Race.—As the barrier ascended Heat Wave raced to the front and cut the pace from Saintly Sovereign, Frailty, Chrysolite and Toss Up, At the "Seven" Heat Wave led from Toss Up, Saintly Sovereign and Fun of the Fayre. Chrysolite had dropped back at this stage. There was hardly any change nearing the turn where Chrysolite improved his position. Heat Wave maintained his lead but was challenged in the straight by Merry Gift who won a great race by a head, 3/4 length, short head.

Time 2 mins. 14 secs

First Tote paid:—Win Rs. 206-8. Places Rs 57, Rs. 123-8 and Rs. 134.

Second Tote paid:—Win Rs. 67. Places Rs. 19, Rs. 46 and Rs. 66.

Favourite:—Chrysolite and Saintly Sovereign.
Trainer:—T. Harrison.

THE SANDHURST PLATE. Distance 6 furlongs.

Winner Rs. 7,500, second Rs. 2,500, third Rs. 1,250. A handicap for horses in Classes I and II
H H the Maharaj ad Mysore's AFFABLE 8-11 S. J. Meekings 1
Messrs. Heath and M. Najmuddin's STONE MARTEN 7-4 Clarke 2
Mr. Eve's EDDY 8-10 A C Walker 3
Mr. Eve's Ormiston 7-3 C. Hoyt 4

Not Run:—Ulster Ally 7-4, L.S.D 7-1 Cinna 7, and Madame Seguin 6-11.

Also Ran:—Red Hawk 9-7, Greenfinch 9-2 Cap-a-Pie 8-3, Lady Theo 6-12 and Solo Bridge 6-4.

The Race.—After some delay they moved out well. Eddy made the running from Solo Bridge, Affable, Stone Marten and Greenfinch. Cap-a-Pie and Red Hawk raced in the rear. Eddy looked a winner as they turned for home, but succumbed to a strong run from Affable who was later joined by Stone Marten. After an exciting race Affable won by a neck, 1½ length, 1/2 length.

Time.—1min. 15 2/5secs.

First Tote paid:—Win Rs. 142. Places Rs. 29-8, Rs. 22 and Rs 18

Second Tote paid:—Win Rs. 66 S. Places Rs. 13, Rs. 10 and Rs. 9 8.

Favourite.—Eddy.
Trainer.—Dr. H Krishna Rao.

THE ASCOT PLATE. (Div. II.) Distance 1 mile.

Winner Rs. 6,000, second Rs. 1,750, third Rs. 1,250. A handicap for horses in class II
Mr Eve's BRIDGMAN 7-13 C. Hoyt ... 1
Mr J N DeSouza's MY REALM 8-6 Barnett 2
Mr. P B Avasia's L.S.D. 8-12 McQuade 3
Mr. Eve's The Sliding Stone 7-5 Rankin 4

Not run: Ad Dominum 8-8, Candle Hill 8-7.

Also Ran:—Purser 9-0, Green Islet 8-10, Churchtown 8-9, Toros e 7-7, White Week 8-4, Lucky Lad 8-3, Unitoi 7-12, Georgian 7-2.

The Race.—Toroso gave trouble and was left Unitoi made the early pace from Whit Week, Churchtown, L.S.D. and Georgina. The sixth furlong saw Georgina in front of the field the others following in the same order. L.S.D. assumed the lead at the bend but up the straight he was passed by Bridgman and My Realm who fought out an exciting finish. Won by a head. 3/4 length, neck.

Time.—1min. 44 2/5 secs.

First Tote paid:—Win Rs. 25-8. Places Rs. 14, Rs. 22 and Rs. 16.

Second Tote paid:—Win Rs. 13-8. Places Rs. 7-8, Rs. 12 8 and Rs. 9.

Favourite:—Bridgman.
Trainer:—A. Hoyt.

THE ASCOT PLATE. (Div. I.) Distance 1 mile.

Winner Rs. 6,000, second Rs. 1,750, third Rs. 1,250. A handicap for horses in class II.

H. H. the Maharaja of Mysore's BRIMSTONE 7-5 S J Meekings 1
Mr. J. C. Galstaun's SPEEDY MARQUIS 8-1 Dobie 2
Mr. D S Barve's HEERA MAHAL 7-11 Howell 3
Mr. A H Shushtary's Pilgrim 7-10 S. Black 4

Not run: Bonnie Lad 9-4.

Time:—1min. 42 4/5 secs.

Also Ran:—Moonshiner 8-13, Night Watchman 8-9, Krishnakumari 8-12, Wasp 8-10, Grand Excel 8-9, Miss Evans 8-2, Lochern 8-2, Rosente Air 7-8, Jovial 6-9.

The Race—Heera Mahal jumped out with a good start and showed the way to Brimstone, Pilgrim, Speedy Marquis and Lochern. There was no change till they approached "three" where Brimstone hauled Heera Mahal. Up the straight Brimstone was challenged by Speedy Marquis but the former kept on to win by a neck, 3 lengths, 5 lengths.

Time.—1min. 42 4/5 secs.

First Tote paid:—Win Rs. 35-8. Places Rs. 19, Rs. 26-8 and Rs. 21-8.

Second Tote paid:—Win Rs. 24 8. Places Rs. 12-8, Rs. 14 and Rs. 13.

Favourite:—Brimstone.
Trainer:—Dr. H Krishna Rao.

THE LOHAGAON PLATE. (Div. II.)—Distance 6 furlongs.

Winner Rs. 2,200, second Rs. 750, third Rs 350. A handicap for Arabs in Classes I and II.

Mr D S Barve's TRUSTY 9-0 Howell ... 1
Mr. A M Shaffi's SINNAN 8-4 Dobie 2
Mr. A A Makanji's OFFICER 8 0 Clarke 3
Messrs S A Fatah and Ahmed Hurgany's Belan 8-9 Bowley 4

Not Run: Andh a Valley 8-9.

Also Ran:—Commander 8-13, Hazim 8-12, Mahir 7-13, Kandinava 8-10, Hishan 8-9, Centry 8-8, Butterfly 8-2, Ahyid 8-0, Detective 7-3, Elser 6-13.

The Race.—Trusty was badly away but soon joined the field. Kandinava and Commander cracked the pace from Officer, Sinnan and Belan. The leaders retired at the second furlong where Sinnan and Officer drew out and entered the straight together. The former looked a winner until collared by Trusty who came with a strong rush on the outside to win by a neck, length, 1½ lengths.

Time.—1 min. 22 4/5 secs.

First Tote paid:—Win Rs. 31. Places Rs. 19 Rs. 40-8 and Rs. 39-8.

Second Tote paid.—Win Rs. 17-8. Places Rs. 9, Rs. 16-8 and Rs. 16-8.

Favourite:—Trusty.
Trainer:—L H Hewitt.

WEEK-END CRICKET.

SATURDAY'S MATCHES.

HINDU GYM. AND B. B. & C. I DRAW.

Saturday was an ideal day for cricket and a welcome change after the wet week-ends we have been having for some time past. Combined with a cloudy sky, a gentle breeze continued throughout the afternoon and made a veritable heaven for the fielder. Most of the pitches were occupied and several matches were decided. The abatement of the monsoon had allowed the grounds to get over the effects of the thorough drenching they have had and consequently pitches in general were fast and easy for batsmen.

The Hindu Gymkhana were at home to the B. B. and C. I. Rly. on Saturday afternoon and an interesting match resulted. Trials for the coming Quadrangular seem to be absorbing the early attention of the Gym. as many of their likely men were seen out. Ramji is now in Bombay and playing on Saturday he showed that he is just as fast as ever and can be relied on to take a fair number of wickets. Six wickets for 52 runs is a pretty good performance considering the class of batsmen and the condition of the pitch. The home side batted first and running up a total of 155 runs for 4 wickets declared their inning closed. K G. Pardeshi who opened with S S. Dongre, after losing his partner at 16 and V. S. Dongre at 41, combined with Naidu in a splendid partnership which realised 103 runs. Naidu's innings was marked by free hitting and included three sixes and nine fours. The railway replied with 87 for 8 wickets, the match ending in a draw.

HINDU GYMKHANA.

K G Pardeshi b Vajifdar 46
S S Dongre V P Date b Vajifdar 8
V S Dongre, run out 18
Baliah Naidu, b Godambe 75
S M Dalvi not out 6
L Ramji, S N Belsare, Pawasker, B R Kagal, M H Chandarana and N B Damania. did not bat.
Extras 2

Total (for 4 wickets) 155

B. B. AND C. I. RLY.

H A Mahale c Belsare b L. Ramji ... 13
B E Kapadia l-b-w M Chandarana ... 9
K K Irani b L Ramji 2
P. Vithal c Sub. b L Ramji 16
H Vajifdar, b L. Ramji 19
C M Rana, c Damania b M Chandarana 7
S R Godambe c Damanja b L Ramji 2
Jani Antia, c V Dongre b L Ramji ... 1
J Havewalla not out 2
V P Date not out 0
J S Warden, did not bat.
Extras 16

Total (for 8 wkts) 87

ISLAM GYM. WIN EASILY.

On the Kennedy Sea Face the Islam Gymkhana obtained an easy victory over Mackinnon Mackenzie who were their visitors. Electing to bat first the Company did not fare well against some really good bowling by E. G. Rasool and Sheikh. Being set 26 runs to make the Gym. did not begin any too well but the batting improved and mainly through Syed Mahomed Shah and S. G. Rasool, they compiled 115 runs for the loss of 6 wickets, thus winning easily.

MACKINON MACKENZIE.

A Ezekiel b S G Rasool 0
A Dharmaj, b Shaikh 2
E B L Hill, run out 11
L. Bunyan b Shaikh 7
H M Wadja, b S G Rasool 2
Rane, c Rasool b Shaikh 0
H L Rose c G Rasool b Shaikh 0
H D Mowji l-b-w, b S G Rasool ... 0
Y K Jayakar b S G Rasool 0
Kodikal not out 3
Larkin, b S G Rasool 0
Extras 1

Total 26

ISLAM GYMKHANA.

I A Shakoor l-b-w, b Bunyan 2
G A Batasi c. b Larkin 12
A A A Fyzee, run out 0
M E Shaikh Bunyan 13
Syed Mohamed Sha, st. b Bunyan ... 30
S G Rasool, c and b Wadia 24
A G Khan not out 12
Haji Karmali, not out 4
P B Irfani, G A Rasool and K H Contractor. did not bat.
Extras 18

Total (for 6 wkts) 115

SUNDAY'S MATCHES.

P. J. HINDU GYM. WIN.

The P. J. G. Hindu Gymkhana from Poona visited the local Hindu Gymkhana on Sunday and had to acknowledge defeat. Winning the toss they elected to bat first, but could only score 85. Navle and Deodhar failed to come off and the other batsmen found Kagal too much for them. In reply the P. J. Hindu Gym. scored 146 runs for seven wickets S. R. Godambe heading the list with 42. According to the form he has shown so far Baliah Naidu appears to be a useful all rounder. In Saturday's match against the B. B. and C. I. Railway he put up 75, and in this game he scored 22. Besides this he can take a few wickets. It would be a good idea to send Kagal higher up in the bathing list, even as an opening batsman, so as to give him an opportunity to improve himself in that branch. He has always been consistently good as a bowler and fully deserves all possible encouragement.

P. J. Y. C. HINDU GYMKHANA.

S. L. Dravid, b Godambe 0
J. G. Navle, b Kagal 0
D. B. Deodhar, c B. D. Jog, b Kagal 7
S. V. Gupte, b B. Naidu 22
M. A. Deshmukh, run out 30
S. C. Godbole, b Kagal 3
Khadakar, c B. Naidu, b Kagal 12
Pathi, run out 0
Bhargav, b Baliah Naidu 1
Khandale, c Belsare, b Kagal 6
Bhopatkar, not out 0
Extras 4

Total 85

Bowling:—
S. R. Godambe, 1 wicket for 19 runs.
B. R. Kagal, 5 wickets for 29 runs.
Baliah Naidu, 2 wickets for 10 runs.

P. J. HINDU GYMKHANA.

S. M. Dalvi, b Deshmukh 6
H. A. Mahale, c Deodhar, b Deshmukh 7
Baliah Naidu, c Khandale, b Deshmukh 22
V. S. Dongre, st Navle, b Bhopatkar 16
D. L. Pupala, c Navle, b Bhopatkar . 14
K. G. Pardeshi, c Koradkar, b Bhopatkar 10
S. R. Godambe, not out 42
B. D. Jog, c Dravid, b Bhopatkar .. 22
R. A. Wagle, not out 1
S. N. Belsare and B. R. Kagal, did not bat.
Extras 6

Total (for 7 wickets) 146

Bowling:—
Bhopatkar, 4 wickets for 71 runs.
Deshmukh, 3 wickets for 31 runs.

FOOTBALL

ROVERS TOURNAMENT.

MIDDLESEX BEAT BOMBAY GYM.

Saturday's match between the Middlesex Regiment the cup holders, and the Bombay Gymkhana was an exciting affair, and resulted in a win for the former by four goals to two after extra time had been played. The Middlesex showed rare understanding and in the first half netted two goals. But, according to their wont, the Gym. bucked up considerably in the following period and equalised through Innes who scored two fine goals from the extreme position on the left. Full time arrived with the scores level and an extra twenty minutes had to be played. The holders proved to be the fitter side and lasted well. In the first period they scored two goals through their left wing and centre forward, and try as the Gym. did they could not wipe off the arrears.

Middlesex ..... 4 goals.
Bombay Gym. ..... 2 goals.
Referee.—Mr. Lowe.

ALLEGED BRUTAL RAPE.

OFFENDERS UNDER ARREST.

YEOTMAL, Aug 21.

A brutal rape is reported to have been committed upon a young Hindu girl, by four Mahomedans in the dead of night on Thursday last. It is alleged that the girl wanted to go to her mother's village and that one Mahomedan named Habibulla after promising to take her to the railway station took her to his house where she was detained for one day. The next day, it is alleged four Mahomedans, two of whom are alleged to be motor drivers and one is said to be a vaccinator, took the girl outside the town and committed rape upon her and left her alone with her clothes drenched in blood in a Hindu temple near the railway station. The Station House officer, it is stated, has succeeded in tracing the alleged offenders who are all now under arrest.—A.P.

Rajah Bahadur Govindlal Shivlal Motilal is standing for election to the Bombay Legislative Council from Southern Division as a Responsivist candidate.—F. P. I.

Leaders of all shades of political opinion in Bengal united to pay their tributes to the memory of the late Anand Mohan Bose. Mr. Bepin Chandra Pal described him as a true nationalist, a great patriot, and a great votary of freedom.—F. P. I.

Wing Commander Archer who sustained severe injuries as the result of an aeroplane crash at Dalbandin is progressing very favourably.—A. P.

REGISTRATION OF DOMESTIC SERVANTS

CORPORATION'S APPROVAL.

PRIVATE CARS & MUNICIPAL WORKSHOPS

An adjourned meeting of the Bombay Municipal Corporation was held on Friday afternoon Mr. E. M. Chinoy presiding.

MUNICIPAL PETROL AND OFFICERS.

Dr. A. G. Viegas, moved that the Corporation were of opinion that no petrol should be sold to Municipal officers from the Municipal garage.

Mr. L. R. Tairsee said there was some leakage of petrol, but the quantity was so insignificant that it would be well for the Corporation to leave the matter to the Executive to handle. The Commissioner said it was unfair to insinuate that the municipal officers were so dishonest as to prefer for a small quantity of petrol.

On the motion being put to the vote it was carried.

Dr. Accacio G. Viegas, then moved that no repairs should be executed to the cars, cycles, etc., of Municipal officers and employees at the Municipal Workshops without the written permission of the Commissioner.

Mr. C. W. E. Arbuthnot moved an amendment restricting the resolution to the officers' private cars.

The Municipal Commissioner said it was no use throwing mud at the Municipal officers unnecessarily. Long before Dr. Viegas was unaware of it, an order was passed excluding all outside repair works including repairs of cars belonging to municipal officers without the order of the Commissioner.

The amendment was agreed to as a substantive proposition and declared carried.

REGISTRATION OF DOMESTIC SERVANTS.

Rao Bahadur A. K. Pai then moved:

"That a Committee composed of Councillors named be appointed to consider and report, in consultation with the Commissioner, on the advisability of approaching Government to undertake legislation for the registration of domestic servants, labourers and journeymen artificers under contract for hire and service in Bombay City, more or less on the lines of Ceylon Ordinance No. 11 of 1865."

The proposition was agreed to.

The Corporation then adjourned till Wednesday next at 3 p.m.

NO ANTAGONISM

RELATIONS OF EMPLOYER AND EMPLOYED

Is there any real reason, except unreasonableness, why employers and employed often treat each other as if they were enemies?

In truth, they are not enemies but partners, jointly interested in the prosperity of their common business. Why should they not see this plain fact? They would it on one side of the other, or no both, they were not unfair in mind.

Liverpool has given the world an excellent sample of the fair mind that makes for peace, hapiness, and conditions of general prosperity.

A firm there found that it would be obliged to close down its business and discharge nearly a thousand men unless a reduction in wages could be agreed on. To prove that this was so, an examination of the firm's books was invited, and the workmen saw for themselves that they must either work for less money or have no work to do.

They agreed that they would accept a reduced wage on condition that as improved trade allowed it, they should be refunded the amount of wage they had given up. The business was continued and the wages were lowered, with the result that orders were gained and the profits have enabled the employers to make up to the men nearly the whole of the wages which they had sacrificed.

Here, by a common-sense, friendly agreement, unemployment was prevented, work was provided, and no one suffered. The mutual interests of employers and employed were frankly admitted to the advantage of all concerned. How much better it was than the jealous watchfulness which sets in opposition to each other those who should be co-operating as friends!—"The Children's Newspaper".

REX SOLLARAM

For RACE TIPS see him at Room No. 118 at WATSON'S ANNEXE, Apollo Bunder between 7-30 a. m. and 9-30 a. m. on race days and between 5 p. m. and 8 p. m. on previous days.

His innumerable customers will tell you the nature of the stable information given by him for the last Meetings.

DISASTROUS 18D. RATIO.

BURDEN ON AGRICULTURISTS.

INDIAN CHAMBER'S PROTEST.

On behalf of the Committee of the Indian Merchants' Chamber, Bombay Mr. J. K. Mehta, Secretary of the Chamber, has addressed a lengthy communication to the Secretary to the Government of India, Finance Department, in confirmation of the telegram dated the 12th instant sent to the latter. In the course of the communication a portion of which was published in our Saturday's issue, Mr. Mehta says:

The next argument advanced is that the effects of going back to 16d. on the foreign trade would be immediate and for a time convulsive. This shows the evident bias of the Commission in favour of 'foreign' trade. They have no regard for the Indian producer and the Indian manufacturer on whom the effects of a rise from 16d. gold in September, 1924, to 18d. gold in April-May, 1925, have been even more disastrous, and have forced many concerns into liquidation or insolvency. But evidently this is of no concern to the Commission. The next point that they make is of the effect on public finances, and they talk of impossibility of further remissions of Provincial contributions, and also threaten higher taxation. Here they once more gloss over the fact that the receipts from Customs, Income-tax and other sources would be much larger under the 16d. ratio. Some idea of this can be had from figures put forward by the Bombay Millowners' Association to the Textile Tariff Board in which it is shown that income-tax paid by the mills situated in Bombay City and Island alone was lower by as much as 131 lakhs in 1925-26 as against 1922-23 and super-tax by 85 lakhs. There is here under the one head of income and super taxes a reduction of revenue of as much as 216 lakhs of rupees from Bombay alone a larger part of which is undoubtedly due to the consequences of currency manipulation. When Cotton Mills all over India are included and when other manufacturing industries which depend upon the Indian market for an outlet for their products are also taken into account the loss of revenue under this one head alone will probably not fall far short of 4 crores. It is surprising that in talking of the effects on public finances on a reversion to 16d. the Commission entirely disregard the effects on the expansion of the revenues under various heads. My Committee cannot but feel that this is a most serious omission and shows that the Commission was out to defend the 18d. rate at any cost. The next most surprising statement from this Commission, which was supposed to have on it two of the best experts on currency matters, is that the "opportunity" for a reversion to 16d., 'if it ever existed', has gone. Do they really mean to say that the opportunity never existed? Do they really mean to argue that if Government declared in September, 1924, that they would issue Rs. 15 against one Sovereign or its equivalent in fine gold as provided in the Paper Currency Act right down to 1930, the rate could not have been established at 16d. gold? If so, they lay themselves open to the charge of a deplorable ignorance of currency science.

ANOTHER SUGGESTIO FALSI.

Coming to their refutation of the arguments in favour of 16d.—the argument that the effects of depreciation in French and Belgian currencies, etc., would be met by going back to 16d.—their reply is that this would apply to the transitional period only and that the remedy must be sought elsewhere than in the manipulations of Indian currency policy. My Committee are unable to accept this argument because the twisting up of the Indian Rupee gives a permanent advantage to all India's competitors and the above talk of the transitional period suppresses the most serious fact that the handicap laid on Indian industries by the 18d. rate was a permanent handicap would only be got over by writing down of share capital and by reductions of wages of labour. If it is to be sought from other sources my Committee will be glad to learn what they are. Their talk of manipulation of India's currency policy is meant to create prejudice against the advocates of a 16d. ratio and once more it suppresses the fact that what these advocates mean is not any manipulation to-day but an undoing of the deliberate manipulation of the past few years and the proof of which is afforded by the Viceroy's telegram above referred to to the Secretary of State dated 8th October, 1924. The Commission again solemnly assert that "future movements of prices will proceed on more normal lines", and if India suffers at all she will suffer with the rest of the world. This is another 'suggestio falsi' and suppresses the fact that when other countries go to pre-war prices, prices in this country will not be also at pre-war, but will be 12½ per cent. under the pre-war level.

"THE WORST CASE."

The worst case of 'suggestio falsi' is where they talk of certain sections (debtors, exporters and employers) benefiting at the expense of certain other sections (creditors, importers and wage-earners) on a reversion to the 16d. ratio. The suggestion is that as one or another section of the community must suffer in any case it was immaterial which one it was that suffered, but this suppresses the most important fact that the sections that are to suffer are the largest section of the population and perhaps the poorest. To take the three categories named in order, we have first Debtors against Creditors. Among the debtors figures the bulk of the 22 crores of the agricultural population of India which is notoriously submerged in debt, besides many millions of the urban population, while the creditors would be a few thousand or few hundred thousand money-lenders. Again, among the debtors will be the Government of India themselves with a rupee debt of five hundred crores of rupees, while among the creditors will be some hundred thousands of holders of Government paper, so that, once again all the tax-payers of the country through the Government debt will be mulcted for the benefit of the few hundred thousand investors in Government paper, a great many of whom would be of the wealthier classes. To say that it does not matter whether the creditor or the debtor section of the community suffers, is therefore a strange position to take for the Commission which was supposed to recommend the policy that was in the best interests of the dumb millions of India. Again taking the category of Exporters as against Importers, the very words used by the Commission are misleading and should have been "producers of export commodities" as against the consumers of import commodities." Looked at this, it will at once be clear that the former is again the huge agricultural population of this country, while the latter is the middle and upper classes of this country who it is that consume foreign imports. Taking the third category, viz., employers as against wage-earners, there is once more a fallacy underlying these words. Going back to the 16d. ratio will not benefit the employers alone and staying at 18d. ratio did not benefit the wage-earners. No Petits or Tatas or Sassoons are going to starve if mills have to shut down or go into liquidation. It is the thousands of wage-earners in such concerns that are most vitally affected and it is they that are to-day starving on account of the liquidations of the concerns where they used to earn their daily bread. Therefore, the suggestion in the third category that it is only a few rich men that suffer by exchange being fixed at 18d. is entirely misleading because the rich millionaire millowners are not the ones that will starve, but it is the poor mill-hands that will do so. It is well to remember that among the employers the cultivator also figures, because he has to employ extra help at harvest time and otherwise, and twisting up of real wages through exchange hits him once more as an employer of such labour.

MERELY A WHITE-WASH.

If the above three categories are carefully considered it will at once be seen that it is an overwhelmingly large section of the population, viz., the cultivator that suffers, first, as a debtor in his long-term commitments, then, as exporter in the sale of his output and again, as an employer in the wages that he is compelled to pay. It will also be seen that the sections of the community that might suffer by a reversion to 16d. would be the wealthier creditor class or the middle and upper classes, that consume the bulk of our imports. It cannot be denied that they are neither the most important section of the population nor are they a section of the population for which Government need have any solicitude and allow them to benefit at the expense of the enormous agricultural population. That the Royal Commission should have merely repeated the shibboleths put forward from time to time by the advocates of a higher exchange ratio in this country clearly shows that they have failed in the trust reposed in them and have not troubled to go to the root of the questions as they ought to have done.

In view of all these instances of 'suppressio veri and suggestio falsi', that have been enumerated above, my Committee are unable to attach any weight whatsoever to their recommendations and are compelled to characterise their report as a white-wash of the past policy of the Government, as reports of some of the previous Commissions and Committees had been.

GOLD STANDARD.

We shall now come to their recommendation for a Gold Standard. They say it is a gold bullion standard that they recommend that they emphatically assert that "As gold bars are to be given in exchange for notes or silver rupees not for export only but for any purpose, it is not an exchange standard but an absolute gold standard." My Committee are compelled to say once more that this is a most misleading statement, because while the currency authority is only to accept gold when buying, it is to be given the option to give gold exchange instead of gold when selling. My Committee fail to see wherein this differs from the pre-war gold exchange standard wherein the currency authority were under obligation to accept gold bullion to sovereigns tendered to them and give rupee currency in exchange, while on the selling side the Secretary of State, in practice, did give gold exchange against local currency tendered. My Committee are aware that this was not obligatory, but they would point out that the Chamberlain Commission had recommended it to be made obligatory and the present recommendation of the Royal Commission is merely a repetition of this recommendation of the Chamberlain Commission. If the Commission had recommended the selling of sterling exchange only, it would have been the repetition of the practice of the pre-war gold exchange standard, but what they have done is far worse. They recommended that the currency authority should have option to give those who offer local currency to be exchanged for gold, not gold bullion but "an equivalent amount of gold exchange payable in a country or countries outside India maintaining a free gold market." My Committee would most emphatically protest against this expansion of the gold exchange standard system, because it involves the holding of securities of (or the currencies of) all such other countries and thereby increase the risks to which India's Currency Reserves are exposed under the gold exchange standard system. It is no use telling the Indian public that it is to be done only for countries with a free gold market. Every country is a sovereign power and it may have a free gold market to-day and might to-morrow put an embargo on gold. This is not an imaginary fear, because the one country in the world that could have been trusted to adhere to the free gold market, viz., England, also found itself compelled to put an embargo on the movement of gold. My Committee are very, very doubtful whether the continental countries may not resort to it again in crisis far less important than the world war and the foreign currencies held in India's Currency Reserve may not then again go the same way as the Franc, if not the Mark or the Rouble. They would, therefore, most emphatically protest against this provision of giving gold exchange that is recommended by the Royal Commission. Otherwise Government will lay themselves open to the charge of the Gold Reserves of India being allowed to be exploited not only for the benefit of England as in the pre-war exchange standard, but for the benefit of the various countries of Europe made more or less bankrupt by the world war.

A MOST ILL-ADVISED STEP.

The Commission advise the demonetization of the Sovereign. My Committee consider this a most ill-advised step, because it makes the very large existing boards of sovereigns and Mohurs absolutely useless for currency purposes and prevents them from returning into circulation as they would have done in a few years after confidence had been established in the minds of the masses that the country was really on a gold standard. My Committee are afraid the Commission have once more here allowed themselves to be carried away by fears of what India would do if she was allowed to have a gold currency—fears which have their origin, not in a solicitude for Indian interests, but in a extraordinary solicitude, once more, for the countries of Europe made almost bankrupt by the world war and its aftermath.

STATE BANK.

As for the recommendation for a State Bank, my Committee have not been convinced by the arguments advanced by the Commission and they see no reason whatsoever for slavishly following the model of Continental countries where their beggared position has compelled them to resort to subterfuges for a make-believe gold standard. My Committee reserve further remarks on this head for the time when the Government have formulated their proposals, but they trust that on reconsideration Government will also be able to see that modifications of the present activities of the Imperial Bank and suitable provision of such control over it as may be considered desirable in the interests both of the State and the general public and the entrusting to them of the work now done by the Currency Department were perfectly feasible.

BENGAL GOVT'S CLIMBDOWN

THE "STATESMANS" COMMENTS.

CALCUTTA, Aug. 20.

Commenting on the withdrawal of the summons issued against Pandit Madan Mohan Malaviya and Dr. B. S. Moonje, the "Statesman" writes:—Government has taken the most dignified means that remained open to it of escaping from an unfortunate situation. The whole business has been a series of blunders. The original prohibition order was much more likely to lead to disturbances than would it have been from Pandit Mohan Malaviya.—Free Press.

SCHOOL GIRL ASSAULTED.

A POONA INCIDENT

POONA, Aug. 20.

A case of dastardly assault on a Brahmin school-going girl of eighteen has caused a sensation in the city. Miss Dwarakabai, daughter of an Inamdar, was returning from the Girls' High School on her way home when she was assaulted from behind in the street by a Maratha. She fell down and fainted, but was rescued by the passers-by. The assailant was secured and handed over to the police.—A. P.

SHARADA PITHA DISPUTE

(FROM A CORRESPONDENT.)

AHMEDABAD, Aug. 20.

The District Judge, Ahmedabad, passed orders in favour of Swami Rajrajeshvarashree holding that Swami Rajrajeshvarashram is the chief disciple of Madhavtirth and as such is entitled to the property of Shree Sharada Pitha. The administrator is ordered to hand over the property, which includes the famous idol of Shree Chandramauleshvar, to Swami Rajrajeshvarashram Shankaracharya of Shree Sharada Pitha.

ECONOMY CAMPAIGN IN FRANCE

LONDON, Aug. 20.

Paris.—Decrees prescribe returns of all areas under wheat and estimate of yields, control of cereal movements and existing stocks of grain. The Cabinet has prepared a general plan of economy and has decided to control sales of commodities, improve the system of supply and working of public provision markets. Stale bread must be popularised. Meals in restaurants are limited to two courses and profiteers will be prosecuted.—Reuter.

CHARGE AGAINST CALCUTTA EDITOR

CALCUTTA, Aug. 20.

The Chief Presidency Magistrate, Calcutta, to-day, framed charges against Mr. Satyendranath Mukerjee, editor, the "Anand Bazar Patrika", a vernacular daily, under Section 117, I. P. C., read with Sections 143 and 147, in reference to the article "Tit Bits" on the Pabna disturbances.—Free Press.

With a view to inspecting the condition of the flooded districts beween Rangoon and Pegu the Governor motored out early on Friday afternoon and returned to Rangoon late in the evening.—A. P.

REVOLUTION IN GREECE.

ARREST OF MINISTERS

ANTI-BOLSHEVIST REGIME

LONDON, Aug. 22.

Athens.—A bloodless revolution has broken out and General Kondilis is the master of the situation. He has arrested Tseroulis, Minister of War, and ordered the arrest of General Pangalos. Insurgents have occupied the Telegraph Office and Military establishments.

LATER.

All army officers have placed themselves at the disposal of the new Government which General Kondilis who holds anti-Bolshevist views has announced by a proclamation will be formed on national lines under the presidency of Kondouriotis.

General Pangalos is at present in the Island of Spezzia.—Reuter.

THE CONFISCATION BILL.

ASSEMBLY PROCEEDINGS.

SIMLA, August 20.

After interpellations were over Sir Alexander Muddiman moved for leave to introduce a bill to amend the Criminal Procedure Code so as to bring all the documents which offend against Section 153 A of the I. P. C. within the scope of power of forfeiture conferred in respect of seditious documents by Section 99 A of the Criminal Procedure Code. He said that the Government of India in the course of general examination of possibilities of ameliorating the communal situation took up the question of sufficiency of the existing law to deal with one danger, namely circulation of pamphlets and newspaper articles tending to promote communal hostility. It was undoubtedly true that such writings were in some cases the direct cause of outbreaks of violence. (Sir Deny Bray: Hear, hear.)

SCOPE OF THE BILL.

Continuing, the Home Member explained that it was possible under Section 108 of the Criminal Procedure Code to proceed against those who promoted by speech or disseminated by literature communal hatred. Thus individual speakers and those engaged in actual publication and distribution of literature could be dealt with. But while under section 153 A it was possible to take proceedings against individuals, there were no effective powers to search for or confiscate newspapers or leaflets containing matter offending against Section 153 A. I. P. C. This was a very serious defect in law. Indeed, the absence of this power was a serious handicap to the Government in preventing excitement of communal feelings and this bill proposed to amend section 99 A to give powers to search and confiscate all matters punishable under section 153 A in the same way as was at present provided for in respect of seditious matter. He was sure that at the present juncture when this House had recently received a long list of communal outbreaks which he laid on the table, the House would give him leave to introduce the bill.

Sir Harisingh Gour asked whether the Local Governments and public opinion had been consulted in the matter.

The Home Member replied that the public had not been consulted but the Governments were consulted when a few months ago they were addressed on the general question of the communal situation with a view to find out how the unhappy communal troubles could be alleviated.

GOVERNMENT CORRESPONDENCE NOT AVAILABLE TO MEMBERS.

Dr. Gour: Will this correspondence be made available to the members?

Home Member: No; because it contained many other matters besides the subject matter of the bill. My proposal will stand on its own merit.

Dr. Gour: Then circulate relevant extracts.

Home Member: In the course of my speech in moving consideration of the bill I will no doubt refer to the opinions of local Governments. But I am not prepared to separate from the text opinions on this matter and even if I did it would not be of any great use to the members.

Dr. Gour: Will the Home Member circulate this bill for public opinion?

Home Member: I consider that the communal situation is so serious that I propose to ask this House to take the bill into consideration at the earliest opportunity. (Official benches applaud.)

The Home member then introduced the bill and the House adjourned after half hour's sitting till 2 p.m. on Monday when the Currency Bill will be considered.—A. P.

MR. V. J. PATEL'S RIVAL.

WITHDRAWS FROM CONTEST

CALCUTTA, Aug. 20.

Mr. B. F. Bharucha informs the Free Press of India that Mr. Ramrai Mohanrai Munshi, pleader of Ahmedabad, has, in response to his (Mr. Bharucha's) requests, withdrawn his candidature to the Legislative Assembly in opposition to the Hon. Mr. V. J. Patel.

Mr. Munshi gave up practice at the Bar during the Non-co-operation movement and founded the Gujerat Farmers' Association and the Gujerat Talati Mandal.—Free Press.

REVIVE 1921 SPIRIT

Mr. MOHAMED ALI'S APPEAL.

ALI BROTHERS' FAITH IN MAHATMA

KARACHI, August 21.

The Ali Brothers left for Delhi by the Punjab Mail last night. Before doing so they addressed a crowded meeting held under the auspices of the Karachi District Congress Committee presided over by Mr. R. K. Siddhva. Maulana Shaukat Ali was the first to speak. He thanked the citizens of Karachi for the kindness they had shown to the leaders at the time of the great historic trial in Karachi five years ago. He said that while in jail he thought that after serving the sentence he would come out and work with more vigour, but they were both not in good health and had been reduced in strength. He was a sepoy of India and he would continue to serve the motherland to the best of his ability. They had accepted Mahatma Gandhi as their Sardar and they were following the latter's advice and instructions. He said that some people had wrong notions about them and considered that they had changed, but he would emphatically say that they were the same staunch followers of Mahatma Gandhi and were prepared to work on the same spirit. He deplored the prevailing dissensions between the Hindus and the Moslems and said that each community was desirous of gaining the upper hand over the other but this would not tend to India's salvation. The Hindus had no other place to live in except India and so were the Moslems. Both should live peacefully. He and his brother were not afraid to go to jail and were even prepared to sacrifice their lives for freedom and the just cause of their country.

REVIVE 1921 SPIRIT.

Maulana Mahomed Ali in the course of his speech appealed to the public to revive the same spirit which prevailed in 1921, and work in harmony with each other to the best interests of the country. He strongly urged the use of khaddar and charkha. He regretted that there were so many political parties at present in India and was glad that the no-changers had remained firm. In conclusion he expressed a hope that all would unite to work without party spirit in order to achieve Swaraj. He stood as firm as before to serve the motherland.—A.P.

SAIDPUR DACOITY CASE.

RAWALPINDI, Aug. 20.

Mr. Keongh, Special Magistrate, discharged eleven of the 62 accused in the Saidpur dacoity case, the only evidence against whom consisted of four approvers' statements and framed charges under Section 436 and 395 of the I P. C. against the remaining 52 accused and committed them to Sessions.—A. P.

AHMEDABAD POSTMEN'S GRIEVANCE

AHMEDABAD, Aug. 21.

At a largely attended meeting of the local postmen held here last night under the presidency of Mr. Manilal Kothari a resolution was passed urging the Director-General of Posts to sanction house rents for postmen of Ahmedabad, Rajkote, and Wadhwan Camp in view of the high rates of house rents prevailing in these places.—A.P.

The Government of Burma have appointed a committee to investigate the facts attending the loss of the steam launch "Elsie" a ferry-boat which was sunk on the Sittang River on the 13th February last involving loss of several lives and to prevent a recurrench of such accident.—A.P.

VICEROY'S APPEAL FOR CO-OPERATION.

BRITISH PRESS COMMENTS.

LONDON, Aug. 21.

The likelihood of the communal issue playing an important part in the coming general election in India is emphasised by "The Times" in a leader suggesting that it may adversely affect the chances of the Swarajist party, but it may equally damage the Independent and events may even compel Mr. Jinnah to assume the leadership of a purely Moslem party. At the same time it is still uncertain whether the Liberals' organisation is comparable to that of the Swarajists and regroupings may not necessarily strengthen the Liberals. "The Times" dwells on Lord Irwin's recent appeal and points out that local leaders who make Indian cities into sectarian bear gardens do not live up to the reputation of Indian culture.

The "Manchester Guardian" urges co-operation and points out that how to win Swaraj is no longer the only question, but already it must be considered how India can make Swaraj a success. It says that all depends on the response the Indian leaders give to Lord Irwin's appeal and expresses the opinion that the Indian electorate cannot yet have understood the real issues and that they are likely to be influenced chiefly by personal and communal considerations. It concludes by saying that it is at least probable they will oppose no serious obstacle to the will of the politicians if the latter decide in favour of coming to terms with the bureaucracy.—Reuter.

CURRENCY BILL.

POSITION OF PARTIES.

DIVIDED OPINION AMONG INDEPENDENTS.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

SIMLA, Aug. 22.

The position of the parties with regard to the Currency Bill is changing almost every hour. Sir Basil Blackett will, it is learnt, make a long speech to-morrow in the Assembly in moving for the immediate consideration of the Bill. There are two amendments on the top of the agenda, Mr. Rangachariar wanting postponement of consideration till the next Assembly and Mr. Jamnadas Mehta suggesting a reference of the bill to the Select Committee. To a long adjournment of five months, Government will naturally be opposed nor would they favour a reference to the select committee which, it is evident, would alter the rupee ratio from one and six to one and four. But non-officials are not very strong to carry their ratio of one shilling and four pence. It is, therefore, very likely that the amendment of Mr. Jamnadas Mehta for a committee will be generally pressed and by the time the committee submits its report non-officials favouring one and four might have added to their numbers. Telegrams have been sent to several absentees in Bengal, United Provinces and the Punjab and if they come then the move underlying Mr. Jamnadas Mehta's amendment may succeed. It any case the position of the Swarajists is clear. They are solidly for 16d. ratio. This fact was mentioned by their leader at a meeting held this afternoon of both the Independents and the Swarajists.

THE INDEPENDENTS' POSITION.

Among the Independents there appears to be divided Counsel Their leader Mr. Jinnah is, of course, for one shilling and four pence but some of his followers like Moulvi Mahomed Yakub and Raja Ghaznagar Ali Khan are for the Government ratio. Their Secretary Mr. Venkatapathi Raju has given notice of an amendment embodying the views of both the Independents and the Swarajists namely for fixing the rupee ratio at one and four and for refusing the proposal to demonetise the sovereign and the half sovereign. On account of the dicerences left among the Independents their will be a meeting shortly before the sitting of the Assembly to-morrow when the final decision will be taken as a party on the amendments of Mr. Rangachariar and Mr. Jamnadas Mehta. The Government, it is well-known, have 55 solid votes on their side. If those who are for one and four cannot get the sufficient number to till the ballance in their own favour then they will necessarily plank for a select committee The Select Committee will, in all probability, alter the Government ratio. Then the Government might be put to the necessity of getting the bill recommended by the Governor-General and with one shilling and six pence as ratio and forcing it down the Assembly. The Government themselves fear such a contingency might arise necessitating the procedure on the part of the new Viceroy which would be generally condemned by people and taken advantage of by various political parties to raise their electioneering cries. Sir Basil Blackett is shrewd enough to change his own tactics and so if there is a possibility of the Select Committee motion being carried he may even agree to a postponement of the consideration as recommended by Mr. Rangachariar. Everything, however, depends on the voting strength of the parties as will be seen at to-morrow's afternoon sitting of the Assembly.

Meanwhile there is a strong rumour afloat that Lala Lajpat Rai has sent in his resignation of the Swaraj Party of which he has been the Deputy Leader. Mr. Rangaswami Iyengar Secretary however informs me that so far he has not seen the letter of resignation. Enquiries show that Mrs. Sarojini Naidu arrived here yesterday is engaged is removing the misunderstanding between Lala Lajpat Rai and the Party of which he has been a very useful member. It is believed that Mrs. Sarojini Naidu will succeed in influencing Lalaji not to take any unwise decision at this juncture. I learn that as Lala Lajpat Rai is not going to Australia as a member of the parliamentary delegation from India Mr. Shanmukham Chetty has been asked and he will be arranging to start soon after the currency debate.

U. S. A. NAVAL AIR FLEET

PLANS TO BUY 282 AEROPLANES.

LONDON, August 21.

Washington.—Rear-Admiral Moffat, the chief of the Naval Air Service has announced that he plans during the fiscal year to purchase 282 aeroplanes at a cost of approximately twelve million dollars for a naval air fleet. This programme is in addition to the five-year scheme of aviation expansion already authorised.—Reuter.

M. Ricardo Schreiber, the Peruvian Charge d'Affaires in London has been awarded the knighthood of the British Empire in recognition of his valuable services in the cause of Anglo-Peruvian relations. The unusual bestowal of the English knighthood marks the termination of M. Schreiber's seven years in London. He is shortly going to The Hague as a Minister.—Reuter.

Montreal.—Japan has eliminated Cuba from the Davis Cup and will meet France for the honour of challenging the United States.—Reuter.

BOMBAY CITY AND SUBURBS.

ENGAGEMENTS.

TUESDAY, Aug. 24.

Annual General Meeting of the Society of Honorary Presidency Magistrates of Bombay, Esplanade Police Court, 6 p.m.

Domestic Occurrence.

DEATH.

MIRANDA.—Dominic Noel, son of Dominic Berthold late of S. S. Miranda and now of James Anderson and Co., Mount Road, Mazagaon, died on 22nd August, 1926, Funeral will leave for Sewree Cemetery at 8-30 to-day morning.

Bombay Teachers Union.—Under the auspices of the Bombay Teachers' Union, Dr. Parker will give a Demonstration course (of lectures) on "Appreciation of Poetry," in the Secondary Training College Hall at 6 p.m. on the 24th and 31st of August (Tuesdays). All interested in the subject are welcome.

DROWNED IN MILL TANK.

About 3 p.m. on Friday an unknown Hindu was seen struggling in the tank of Madhavrao Scindia Mill, but before any assistance could be given to him the man died. The body was removed to the morgue where the Coroner held an inquest. The jury returned a verdict of death by drowning.

B. P. C. C.

ELECTION PROPAGANDA.

A meeting of the Election Propaganda Committee will be held on Wednesday at 6-45 p.m. (S.T.) at the Congress House, 414 Girgaum Back Road, Bombay.

FOURTH ALL INDIA ORIENTAL CONFERENCE.

It has now been decided that the Fourth All India Oriental Conference will be held in Allahabad under the auspices of the University on November 5, 6 and 7, next. His Excellency Sir William Marris has consented to be the patron and is expected to open the Conference. The Vice-Chancellor of the University is the Chairman of the Reception Committee and Shamsul-Ulema Dr. J. J Modi of Bombay is the President elect. The Reception Committee cordially invites all Oriental scholars as well as those interested in Oriental studies to contribute papers and attend the Conference.

ANOTHER STOVE FATALITY.

Yet another stove fatality was recorded at the Court of the Coroner, on Saturday afternoon at an inquest touching the death of Mrs. Bhanumati Gajanan Bhatt, a Hindu woman aged 18 years.

It appeared that the deceased lived with her husband Gajanan Manishanker Bhatt, an employee of Messrs. Hiralal and Co. Solicitors, at Bora Bazar Street. On Saturday last, her husband went to his office asking the deceased to prepare meals for him at about 2 p.m. While she was preparing the meals on a kerosene stove the deceased's saree caught fire and she began to cry. A neighbour named Dahyabhai Laxman on hearing the cries forced open the door and saw the deceased's clothes in flames. When he approached her, the deceased was unconscious. The husband was informed but on his coming home he found his wife dead.

The Patton Road police were informed and they got the body of the deceased removed to the morgue. The jury recorded a verdict of death by accidental burns.

It may be recalled in this connection that the Coroner had warned Gujerati women not to use kerosene stoves, as several cases of death due to burns by stove had occurred in that community.

TRAGIC SEQUEL OF A GAME AT CARDS

Rao Bahadur B.N. Athavle, the Coroner of Bombay, concluded on Sunday the adjourned inquest into the death of Kika Daya, 35, which occurred a few days ago as a result of a stab-wound alleged to have been inflicted by a Mahomedan named Jackey near Madhav Bagh, Bombay. Raoji Narayan and Daya Lalloo, who deposed to having seen the infliction of the wound, stated that they and Kika Daya were playing at cards at a stble near Madhav Bagh. Jackey joined them after a time and seated himself by the side of Kika. Kika asked him to sit away from him. At this, it was alleged, the Mahomedan got enraged and fisted Kika on the face. Despite witness Daya's intervention, it was further alleged, Jockey pulled out a knife and stabbed Kika on his chest. Kika died soon after admission into the J. J. Hospital. The Jury recorded a verdict of death by a knife stab wound in the chest, injuring the heart, inflicted by Jackey who had absconded.

ECHO OF BAGHDAD FLOODS.

LONDON, August 21.

Baghdad:—Tawfiq Beg, the manager of the Royal estate was charged with wilfully instigating the employees to open the canal, thereby causing the Baghdad floods of last April. The prosecution stated that the employees opened the canal under Tawfiq's instructions thereby weakening the canal head which collapsed under the flood pressure. The defence contended that no such instructions were given pumped water being adequate. The Court decided that there was not sufficient evidence to prove that Tawfiq Beg was responsible and found him not guilty.—Reuter.

HIGH COURT.

A RAO SAHEB SENT TO JAIL.

FATSE ALLEGATIONS AGAINST POLICE INSPECTOR.

The application made to the High Court by Rao Saheb Panipappa Ballal Rao Desai of Dharwar for the transfer of a case pending against him in the Sessions Court to any other Court came up for hearing before the Hon. Justice Sir Lallubhai Shah and Mr. Percival at the High Court.

The petitioner in December last had made certain allegations before the police authorities regarding a sub-inspector which, on investigations, were found to be unfounded. The District Magistrate, thereupon, filed a complaint in the Court of the sub-divisional magistrate against the petitioner, under Sections 182 (giving false information to a public servant regarding another with intent to injure him) or alternatively S. 211 (making a false charge of offence against another with intent to injure him) of the Penal Code. The petitioner maintained that his conduct did not justify any legal steps being taken against him, and applied to the High Court to have the order of prosecution set aside. Their Lorships held that the complaint made by the District Magistrate was founded on the view that the petitioner had made a definite "charge" against the sub-inspector. Therefore, treating the case as one under Section 211 only, their Lordships were of opinion that there was not sufficient ground for prosecution under that Section, and directed the complaint to be withdrawn, all allowing liberty to the District Magistrate to institute a fresh complaint under the other Section i.e. S. 182.

FRESH COMPLAINT.

The District Magistrate, thereupon, filed a fresh case against the Rao Saheb under S. 182 in the court of Mr. A. Master, District Magistrate, who convicted him and sentenced him to 1 month's simple imprisonment and a fine of Rs. 500. Against this, the petitioner preferred an appeal to the Sessions Judge of Dharwar who has admitted it but refused to grant bail.

The petitioner now applied to the High Court praying that the appeal be transferred to any other competent Court outside Dharwar.

It was contended on behalf of the petitioner that the Sessions Judge before whom the appeal is now pending had the matter before him at an earlier stage of the case and he therefore apprehended that the judge had formed a definite opinion on it. Further, as the complaint had been filed by the District Magistrate himself who is the head of the police in the District, it was desirable and necessary that the appeal, at any rate, be heard by any tribunal outside the Dharwar District.

Their Lordships, in rejecting the application, observed that from the order made by the Sessions Judge when he had to deal with the matter at a previous stage, they were unable to say that he had applied his mind to the questions which would now arise in appeal. Nor had he expressed any opinion which could be said to afford a ground for any reasonable apprehension that he would not bring an open and impartial mind to bear on the case.

KIDNAPPING A GIRL.

CHARGE AGAINST TWO MUSLIM YOUTHS.

Rehmat Ali Kassam Ali (24), and Sattar Bhikhu (26), two young Mahomedans were placed before Mr. N. T Jungiewala, the acting Fifth Presidency Magistrate at the Dadar Police Court on a charge of kidnapping a married woman and committing rape and abetment. Mr. Kothare, the Police prosecutor, conducted the prosecution while Mr F. J. Pael, pleader, defended the first accused, the second being undefended.

The prosecution alleged that the accused kidnapped Musammat Karamdin, a married girl of about 13 years from the lawful custody of her husband with whom she lived at Dadar, on the night of the 24th July. She was taken to Bombay near Foras Road and was kept in a brothel where the accused committed rape on the girl.

The police with whom a complaint was lodged by the girl's husband traced the girl on July 28 and rescued her. She was then sent to the Police Surgeon for medical examination

The case was adjourned.

UNION DEPUTATION TO INDIA

SHOULD S. AFRICAN INDIAN REPRESENTATIVES ACCOMPANY?

AHMEDABAD, August 21.

Mahatma Gandhi states that he has received a cablegram from the Indians of Durban asking for his advice as to the desirability of sending Indian representatives to India along with the South African Government deputation and that he is now in correspondence with Mrs. Sarojini Naidu and Mr. C. S. Andrews.—A. P.

STRIKE IN SHANGHAI MILLS

SEQUEL TO ALLEGED MURDER OF A CHINAMAN

LONDON, Aug. 21.

Shanghai.—Six cotton mills in Shanghai belonging to Naigai Wata Kaisha are now idle owing to the workers going on strike yesterday as a protest against Japanese conduct of the case against seamen who are alleged to have killed a Chinese on a Japanese steamer. Strike is also in progress at the Ewo and Nikka cotton mills.—Reuter.

The town of Manjhid in Karachi District is in danger of being washed away by erosion of the river Indus. A considerable area is reported to have already been submerged.—A. P.

A PROFESSOR'S ENGLISH WIFE.

CLAIM FOR MAINTENANCE.

The case in which Prof. P. S. Katti of Elphinstone College is summoned by his wife Minnie Henrietta from England for maintenance of £2 per week came up for further hearing on Saturday before Mr. H. P. H. Dastur, Acting Chief Presidency Magistrate.

Mr. M. P. Ankliker, Bar-at-Law, instructed by Mr. Shertukde, pleader, appeared for the respondent.

At the outset Mr. Amkliker raised three issues:—(1) That the Court of Summary Jurisdiction in England had no jurisdiction to pass this order, (2) that the matter of the complaint is not true and (3) that the applicant and defendant were living apart by mutual consent and agreement.

DEFENDANT'S STATEMENT.

Counsel then submitted a long written statement on behalf of his client in the course of which he stated that he had never been guilty of any cruelty to the applicant or neglect to provide reasonable maintenance to her.

He had never deserted her.

The applicant had neither any case nor any occasion to seek relief under the summary Jurisdiction Act 1895 as amended by the Acts of 1920 and 1925.

Continuing he denied that he ever was carrying on with another woman as alleged by the applicant in her deposition.

In his flat his relations including children, his sisters and other ladies, his father and other members had been staying off and on since March 1925

He had made separate arrangement of lodging and boarding in the English style in an independant portion of the same flat for the applicant when she arrived here in 1925. It was quite false that the defendant ever insisted on her taking Indian food or ever asked her to go back to England if she could not put up with that. He further denied having ever ill-treated the applicant either by slapping her face or punching her.

APPLICANT'S AVERSION TO INDIAN LIFE.

Proceeding he stated that since the time of her first arrival in India she had been showing a strong aversion to the life and surroundings in India and also aversion towards his friends and relatives. Within three days of her landing for the first time she worried him out of his life to such an extent about her being sent back to England. In spite of this she returned to India the second time; but then also she complained the same way. When she returned in September 1925 and when she saw that his other relatives were staying with him, she began the same complaint. As a matter of fact in October 1925 a passage to sail in November was booked, but it seemed that as her arrangements in England were not completed she managed to stay in India till January. In January the applicant sailed for England of her own free will and she was not coerced to take up that step by any wrongful act of the defendant.

ASSIGNMENT OF LIFE POLICY.

He had in December 1925, made an assignment in her favour of his life policy for Rs. 15,000 and he had been paying all the monthly premium regularly on the same. He did this through affection as a provision for her after his death and it was false that he ever treated her with cruelty. It was false that he neglected to provide for her maintainance. He had made a provision for her maintenance up till August 1926 at the time of her sailing and had agreed to remit £8 a month here after and in fact he had remitted in the beginning of July the amount of £8. The applicants separation was the result of the mutual agreement, arrived at with a view to humour the queer temperament of the applicant and not with a view to put an end to matrimonial relations.

His Worship asked counsel to support the above pleadings by evidence and further hearing was adjourned till the 1st of September.

MURDER IN A POLICE STATION.

ACCUSED COMMITTED TO SESSIONS

Khimji Gordhan, a Hindu carpenter, who was charged with culpable homicide amounting to murder of two Khojas on July 11 in the Pydhownie Police Station was again placed before Mr. G.R. Khairaz, the Second Presidency Magistrate at the Mazgaon Police Court, Mr. Barodia, the Police Prosecutor, conducted the prosecution while the accused was defended by Mr. I.S. Haji, Bar-at-Law with Mr. H.D. Chhatrapati, pleader.

From the evidence before him the Magistrate convicted the accused and committed him to the Sessions.

A Dock Fatality.

Ranched Morar, a khalasi, was working on s.s. "Bankus" lying in No. 3 shed of Victoria Doek on Friday afternoon, when he fell from a height of 40 feet and died on the spot. At an inquest held by the Coroner the jury returned a verdict of accidental death.

TWO CASES OF INFANTICIDE.

On Saturday morning two dead bodies of newly-born babies were found in the city. While constable No. 2291 was going along Parsi Agiary Lane in Maharbawri section he found a bundle of sack cloth in a sweeper's lane and opening it he found the dead body of a male child. Another dead body of a female child was found near Umar Jamal's stable at Bellasis Road. In both the cases death was due to strangulation. The Coroner held an inquest and the jury returned a verdict of death by strangulation by some persons unknown to the jury.

TO-DAY'S POONA RACES.

SELECTIONS—BY SENEX.

KHANDALA PLATE.—Div. I. Time 1-45.

MONEY SPINNER	1
HILALUZZAMAN	2
NOORULMULK	3

KHANDALA PLATE.—Div. II. Time 2-15

SAAD	1
RED PRINCE II	2
SHANGHAI	3

KHANDALA PLATE.—Div. III. Time 2-45.

KUMMERUZZAMAN	1
SABIQ	2
CHARING CROSS	3

BANGALORE PLATE.—Distance 1 Mile, 1 Furlong. Time 3-15

SHIVAPRASAD	1
MYSTERY	2
GIFT OF SONG	3

THE LANSDOWNE PLATE. Div. I.—Distance 6 Furlong. Time 3-45

SOPHIE II	1
LIZA	2
ADOUR	3

THE LANSDOWNE PLATE. Div. II.—Distance 6 Furlongs. Time 4-15

MINOO MAHAL	1
DIVIDE	2
PUPPET	3

HADAPSUR PLATE.—Distance 1 Mile. Time 4-45

DILAWAR	1
JODI	2
CARDIFF	3

MAHABLESHWAR PLATE.—Distance 1 Mile. Time 5-15

MY LORD	1
HERON	2
FRATER	3

THE YERROWDA PLATE.—Distance 6 Furlongs. Time 5-45

GLASTONBURY	1
BRIGHT BIRD	2
PROUD CHIEFTAIN	3

THE MATHERAN PLATE.—Distance 1 Mile, 1 Furlong. Time 6-15

AMOOD	1
ZOOLFAKAR	2
ARAB PRINCE	3

FIFTH TEST MATCH.

KING'S CONGRATULATIONS TO TEAMS

LONDON, August 21.

His Majesty the King has sent a letter to Mr. Hampden, the President of the Marylebone Cricket Club regretting that he was absent from London at the time of the historic match and asking him to convey to Chapman and the English eleven his hearty congratulations on their splendid success and to tell the Australians how impressed he has been with their wonderful succession of triumphs. He appreciates that though defeated in the test the Australians had to face the most formidable task in the fourth innings on none too easy wicket. His Majesty feels that Collins and his team will leave behind them in this country the happiest memories of their visit.

In addition to His Majesty's letter the Marylebone Cricket Club has received cables from all over the world including the Australian Board of Control, the South African Cricket Association and from places such as Montevideo, Dunedin, Sydney, Salonika, Kobe and the Hobson's Bay.—Reuter's Special.

ENGLISH CRICKET.

LONDON, August 21.

The following were the closing scores in the cricket matches began to-day:—

Surrey V. Yorkshire at Oval.—Yorkshire 212 for 6 (Holmes 51, Sutliffe 71, Rhodes 54 not out). Rhodes has completed the double of thousand runs and hundred wickets.

Essex V. Gloucester at Leyton.—Gloucester 228 (Smith 89, Mills 63, Nichols 7 for 90. Essex 32 for no wicket.

Derbyshire V. Kent at Derby.—Kent 273 (Seymour 54, Knott 60, Hubble 55, Worthington 5 for 74) Derby 64 for 3...

Warwick V. Sussex at Coventry.—Sussex 371 (Tate 93, A. H. Gilligan 66, Bowley 106).

Lancashire V. Hampshire at Manchester.—Hampshire 109 (Macdonald 4 for 39 R. Tyldesley 3 for 20) Lancashire 144 for 3 (Watson 55 not out.)

Notts V. Middlesex at Nottingham.—Notts 359 for 8 (Payton 109, Flint 50, A. Staples 62 not out).—Reuter.

SCOTTISH LEAGUE MATCHES.

LONDON, August 21.

The following were the results of the football matches played in the Scottish League to-day:—

Aberdeen 5, Clyde 2; Airdrieonians 3, Rangers 3; Celtic 0; Cowdenbeath 2; Dunfermline 0, Hamilton 1; Hearts 4, Queen's Park 1; Motherwell 1, Kilmarnock 0; Partick 4, Morton 5; St. Johnstone 0, Dundee 1; St. Mirren 3, Falkirk 0.—Reuter.

POLO TRAGEDY.

FAMOUS AMERICAN BANKER'S DEATH

LONDON, August 22.

Deauville.—Col. Herman Harjes, famous American banker was thrown while playing polo and died.. from injuries received. Colonel Hajes was a partner in J. P. Morgan and Co. and managed their Paris agency. He conducted all the negotiations of his frm with the Banque de France which resulted in the Morgan credits.—Reuter.....

GLOOMY OUTLOOK

PROSPECTS OF COAL STRUGGLE.

MR. COOK BUSY STOPPING DRIFT-BACK.

LONDON, Aug. 21.

Labour and political circles are very gloomy as regards the prospects of the coal settlement. It is not certain whether there will be a general drift back to work, even if the miners in many districts conclude district agreements, in response to fairly generous terms and such process must occupy weeks. Significance is attached to the fact that Safetymen's Union which hitherto refused to join the stoppage, has summoned a meeting in London for the next week. Its membership is strongest in South Wales which is very stubborn on the subject of national agreement.

A campaign is being initiated by Mr. Cook and his colleagues aimed at preventing local agreements. The sole hope of early termination of the stoppage lies in reassembling of Parliament on 30th August. Its business will be to confirm the Emergency Regulations but there is no doubt that time will be given to general discussion on the coal situation.—Reuter.

BREAKAWAY OF NOTTS MINERS.

CAMPAIGN TO COUNTERACT MOVEMENT

LONDON, Aug. 20.

Mr. Cook, interviewed as regards the reported break-away of miners of Notts and Derbyshire from the Miners' Federation, said that a compaign would be started immediately in that area. He had no fear that the owners' move would succeed there.

He declared that the movement at Mansfield was unofficial and referred only to Bolsover Colliery. 6,000 miners were concerned in Nottingham area, of whom only half were members of the Federation before stoppage. The remainder joined their lot with the Federationists. The campaign would be directed to maintaining this united front.—Reuter.

MORE MINERS RESUME WORK.

LONDON, August 21.

The breakaway of the Notts and Derbyshire miners continues. By noon further 10,000 men had signed on and would start work on Monday. Mr. Cook made an eleventh hour change in his week-end plans and rushed to the Midlands in an attempt to check the breakaway. In some collieries the full quota off miners have returned. Great enthusiasm prevails in many villages at the prospect of the men resuming work. There is a continuous stream of men signing on in the Mansfield area. At one pit there was a queue 100 yards long by nine this morning. The men did not ask to see terms in black and white, but were anxious to sign on as quickly as possible.—Reuter.

GOUREPORE "COOLIE" MURDER CASE.

ORDER DISCHARGE CONFIRMED.

CALCUTTA, August 21.

In the case in which J. Spence, the European assistant of Gourepore Jute Mills, was arrested and ordered to show cause why he should not be committed to session in connection with the death of a coolie named Jagnarain, the Magistrate confirmed the order of discharge made by the subdivisional officer of Barrackpore and held that no further proceedings were necessary in his court.—A. P.

CALCUTTA RIOTING CASES

CALCUTTA, Aug. 20.

Charges were framed by the Additional Chief Presidency Magistrate against 44 Muslims in connection with rioting and rioting with deadly weapons during the Raj Rajeshwari procession in Calcutta.—Free Press.

PROFESSIONAL GOLF TOURNAMENT.

LONDON, August 21.

At Moortown, Leeds in the final of the Thousand Guineas Professional Golf Tournament C. Whitcombe (Crews Hill) beat M. O'Neill (Wrekin) 9 and 8 in 36 holes.—Reuter.

AUSTRALIANS V. SOMERSET.

LONDON, August 21.

At the close of the play in a match betwween Somerset and the Australians which began at Taunton to-day the visitors were all out for 225 principal scorers being Ellis 42 not out and Everett 59. Glasgow took five wickets for 78 runs. Somerset made 42 without loss of any wicket.—Reuter.

POLICE RAID "FORWARD" OFFICES

LETTER FROM "AGENT PROVOCATEUR" SEIZED

TWO MID-NIGHT ARRESTS

CALCUTTA, Aug. 21.

On the strength of a search warrant issued by the Chief Presidency Magistrate, Calcutta, the offices of the "Forward" were raided by the police last night, at about 10-30 p.m.

A letter said to have been from an 'agent provocateur' addressed to one of the workers of the South Calcutta Sevak Samiti was to be published in the "Forward" this morning, and the action of the police was to stop its publication.

The police took away from the "Forward" office copies of the alleged letter written by the 'agent provocateur', both in Bengalee and its translation in English, as also the letter written by the Assistant Secretary of the South Calcutta Sevak Samiti.

The police could not execute a similar warrant obtained against the editor of "Atmasakti", a vernacular weekly, located in the same premises.

The Assistant Secretary and two other members of the South Calcutta Sevak Samiti were arrested by the police yesterday at midnight.—Free Press.

POLICE RAIDS IN CALCUTTA.

CALCUTTA, Aug. 19.

On the receipt of certain information, the officers of the Intelligence Branch, searched the house of Mr. Bibutibushan Sarcar in Grey Street, but, it is reported, nothing in criminating was found.

Messrs. Bishwanath Mukherjee and Dhirendranath Mukherjee, who were arrested the other day after their houses were searched at Bhowanipore, have been detained in custody pending further enquiry.

The following persons have been dealt with under the Security Act and ordered to leave Bengal for a period of one year: Mohabir Barick, Jogan Kahar, Shaikh Rahmad, and Jogendranath Pal.—Free Press.

WESTERN CONVERTS TO HINDUISM.

SISTER BHAVANI ARRIVES IN CALCUTTA.

CALCUTTA, August 21.

Two Western converts to the Hindu faith, namely Sister Bhavani and Kalidas Le Page have recently arrived in Calcutta from America to study India's philosophy under the guidance of Swami Abhedananda, President of the Ramkrishna Vedanta Society. Sister Bhavani whose original name was Miss Elizabeth E. Mayson is an English lady while Kalidas Le Page is an American youth of only sixteen years. His parents Thomas Le Page and Mary Le Page of California, U. S. A. have adopted the Hindu faith and were disciples of Swami Abhedananda in America.—A. P.

APPRECIATION OF INDIAN MUSIC.

EDISON'S INVITATION TO DILIP KUMAR ROY

CALCUTTA, Aug. 21.

That Indian music is receiving its meed of recognition and appreciation in Western countries is manifest by the invitation extended to Dilip Kumar Roy, son of Mr. D. L. Roy, by Mr. Thomas Alva Edison to help him in his laboratory to record Indian music. Mr. Roy leaves for America by November.—Free Press.

SPANISH CLAIM TO TANGIER

HOW AND WHEN TO BE DISCUSSED.

LONDON, August 22.

Although Primo de Rivera's claim to Tangier is given prominence in the European press no diplomatic "demarche" has hitherto been taken on the part of Spain. The British circles are, therefore, very reserved especially as the French and Italian attitudes are not known. It is suggested that Spain desires to link up her claim to Tangier with the question of a permanent seat on the League Council. The British view is that the two are entirely distinct and the forthcoming League meeting should not be jeopardised by raising quite extraneous issues and that the Spanish claim should be discussed later between the signatories to the Algeciras Act.—Reuter.

DIPLOMATIC RUPTURE IMMINENT

BETWEEN CHILE AND BOLIVIA.

LONDON, Aug. 21.

Santiago (Chile).—Rupture of diplomatic relations between Chile and Bolivia is imminent following the Bolivian Congress' adoption of resolution claiming Antofagasta province which was ceded to Chile by the 1904 treaty.—Reuter.

There was a large crowd at the Indian Union Jack Club, Karachi on Wednesday night to hear Col. Nicholay who had been specially deputed by the Commander in Chief to visit Karachi to explain the new scheme for the enrolment of officers into the Indian Army Reserve of Officers.—A.P.

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The Bombay Chronicle.
MONDAY, AUGUST 23, 1926.

GUJARAT VIDYAPITH.

The Gujarat Vidyapith is an off-spring of the Non-Co-operation movement and with the suspension of that movement the question naturally arose about the future of the institution. Well-wishers of the Vidyapith made various constructive suggestions but carping critics were not wanting who thought it was useless to spend any money on an institution with a declining number of students. At the suggestion of Mahatma Gandhi the Syndicate of the Vidyapith appointed a Committee under the chairmanship of Mr. Anandshanker Dhruva of the Benares Hindu University to make recommendations about the future of the Vidyapith. The Committee, which has just published its report, concerned itself with only the most urgent questions of reorganisation, but it had the advantage of the written and oral evidence of a number of educationists both in Gujarat and outside. It admits the decline in the number of students in the institutions affiliated to the Vidyapith but adds:

"We have seen a great deal in this Vidyapith to which Gujarat can look with pride. The ideal of the Vidyapith which is to fix anew our education independent of Government control is commendable. However languishing this small experiment of all-pervading independence may seem, yet in that very thought lies its value. If there is room for principle in this world, if pure independent thoughts have any value then the birth of the Gujarat Vidyapith has not been in vain".

The Committee enunciates with approval the main ideals of the Vidyapith, namely, Independence from Government control, spread of physical, mental and spiritual education from the national point of view, and enriching Gujarati literature so as to make it a worthy vehicle for the expression of higher culture. The Committee rightly lays down almost as the first principle of success for the Vidyapith that its control and its instruction should be in the hands of those who have a living faith in these ideals. The Committee also makes some important specific suggestions such as unrestricted admission of the untouchables into all schools affiliated to the university, greater importance to be given to science and Indian music, and continuing spinning carding etc. as an integral part of instruction. The most important recommendation is that the Vidyapith should undertake to prepare and publish vernacular text-books for students both at school and at college.

We endorse the main recommendations of the Committee especially the last one about the publication of vernacular text-books and its plea for the continuance of the Vidyapith at all cost. The preparation of model text-books will more than amply repay all the expenditure on it as the books will be useful not only to the students of the Vidyapith but to many others as well. Some of the publications may even be translated into other vernaculars outside Gujarat. The national education movement has done more than any thing else to popularise throughout the country the serious study of vernaculars and their use as media of instruction. The chief difficulty now is the lack of suitable vernacular text-books. It is much to be regretted that we do not yet find a model school history of India, either in English or any vernacular, doing justice to the social and cultural side of India's glorious past. It is up to the Gujarat Vidyapith and other similar institutions to remove this difficulty. More valuable than the Committee's suggestion regarding the publishing of books is its eloquent plea for the continuance of the Vidyapith despite the small number of students in it. Even in free countries, the ideal of autonomous Universities is highly appreciated. Their need is much greater in India where we have daily to counteract the denationalising influences of a foreign rule. The bureaucracy is keen on dominating every educational institution. It is wise from its selfish point of view. We must learn a lesson from its anxiety to control education and must in spite of odds foster independent institutions. The Irish fully realised the value of national education in their struggle for freedom and did not stint money for it. They had reason in the fulness of time to rejoice over their support of national education as that movement contributed a great deal to a general mass awakening. National education in India is still in its pioneer stage. Its real supporters will be necessarily few. But it has a great task before it and for that reason, it should be fostered by the few who appreciate it. At present it may be likened to small, almost imperceptible rills, struggling to emerge from the rocks about them. But sooner or later the rills must join to make a broad stream to fertilise the country. Let those that have faith remain true to it. Gujarat must lead the way by cherishing the Vidyapith as one of the most valuable institutions founded by Mahatma Gandhi.

"INSULT TO ARCHITECTS."

The President of the Karachi Municipality undertakes, as will be seen from his letter published elsewhere, to acquaint us with certain facts about the building proposed to be erected for the Karachi Municipality. He thinks that if we had known them, we would not have written on the subject as we did. On the contrary, the facts, as supplied by him, support the view we took of the matter, and confirm the necessity of strong, concerted and continuous action, suggested by us, against the methods and procedure that have inflicted injustice and starvation on generations of master builders and craftsmen of this country. There are methods, systematically followed, which would stop the natural evolution and growth of Indian architecture, if they are permitted further latitude and opportunities. Some of these we have pointed out on a previous occasion. Some are implied in the letter addressed to us. The important facts, as described by the President, are that the design for the proposed building was selected from a competition organised "some thirteen years ago." Proposals for "an elevation introducing features of purely Indian architecture" were after "full consideration" rejected in favour of the "plan", submitted by Mr. G. C. Wynnes, "in the Indo-Saracenic style." Both the language and the contents of the latter suggest the necessity for additional and complete information. It would, we expect, reveal many things instructive to the architects in India who have hitherto remained inarticulate and pathetic toward their rights. Who or what was the agency "actually entrusted with the organisation of the competition?" This was a question which we had asked. It remains unanswered. What were the actual conditions laid down for the architects competing for the prize design? Of the sixty firms desirous of competing, how many firms were Indian? What was the special disqualification found in the design submitted by the Indian firms who were rejected in favour of an architect unknown to and innocent of the architectural traditions and conditions of the country? Finally, what exactly are the profound reasons and the "full consideration" which led to the rejection of Indian architectural designs for the building? These are some of the questions for information, not yet vouchsafed, by the "public authorities" represented by Mr. J. N. Mehta. Even if these remain unknown, the facts already narrated by him are sufficient to evoke the just protest of all conscious of the national importance of the living architectural traditions of the country.

The action taken by the Karachi Municipality cannot and ought not to be considered as an isolated case affecting only the city or Municipality of Karachi. We are convinced that if the artistic heritage embodied in the distinct architectural achievements of the nation is not to perish, if Indian architects are not be denied, as they have been denied hitherto, their present and their future, if the money spent on art education is not to be wasted, certain principles for responsible action should be without further delay defined and accepted by all public bodies in India controlling public building activities. We shall, very briefly, point out some of the principles that have influenced our opinion and conclusions. It is imperative, we think absolutely so, that all competitions for designs for public buildings in India should be, as a matter of course, organised in India with the assistance of the architects in India, if we, as a nation, are earnest in our desire to find a safe footing for Indian architecture. No interference from any agency outside the country or irresponsible to the country should any longer be tolerated. No European architect devoid of architectural knowledge and experience of the country could be deemed qualified to compete for the public buildings. Mr. Mehta has not shown that the competition, he mentions was organised with the assistance of the Indian architects. It is surprising that Mr. Mehta has also not proved, perhaps he is unable to do so, that Mr. Wynnes, of the prize design, had actually the essential architectural knowledge and experience of India. The only qualification he suggests is that the architect could compose an elevation believed to be "Indo-Saracenic." Now we know that the term "Indo-Saracenic" has been a great convenience for European architects unfamiliar with the actual architectural achievements of this country or incapable of the artistic competence demanded by them. It is sufficiently elastic. The term, "Mughal" would not suit. It implies a closer acquaintance with the artistic distinctions in India. However that may be, if the domes in the selected design, out of place as they suggest themselves to be in the print Mr. Mehta has sent us, were to be taken away, the design might be for any building anywhere in London, Birmingham or Manchester, or where non-descript experiments pass muster as originality in architecture. If the design is to have a name, it should be "European Indo-Saracenic." It is not "Indo-Saracenic."

The design was selected years ago. There cannot be any conceivable reason why the mistake committed "some thirteen years ago" should be perpetuated, when the chance to rectify it is offered. Architectural conditions have, during the long interval, changed considerably. Architectural experience and skill are becoming more general and have perceptibly increased. It would, therefore, be an amazing folly to suggest that Karachi should, for a mistake committed thirteen years ago, be deprived of the benefit from the change and from the increased skill. The superstructure for the proposed building is yet unbuilt. We have no doubt that if the Karachi Municipality would so decide they could secure the assistance of architects in India who would help them to select the best design and elevation that would be truly Indian, distinctly artistic and certainly economical. A thousand or two spent for the purpose will not be too big a sum for safeguarding the interests and honour of Indian architects, for acquiring a building for Karachi that would inspire creative enterprise in national architecture. The Karachi Municipality has now the chance to cure the mistake of "some thirteen years ago," to render justice to architects in India, to add to the nation's architectural achievements. If it is missed, proof of the insult and injustice to Indian architects and of the damage to Indian architecture would be superfluous. It will, then, be the duty of all interested in the national development in architecture, in the prospects of architects in India to oppose the subscription to the loan proposed to be raised by the Municipality for the buildings designed 'some 13 years ago" and by an architect innocent of architectural experience and traditions in India.

SOUTH AFRICA'S DELEGATION

INDIA'S DUTY.

(By P.S. JOSHI, Johannesburg.)

The Delegation of the Union Government to India has been finally selected by Dr. Malan, the Minister of the Interior. It includes the following members who were the members on the Select Committee on the Areas Reservation Bill except the leader and the Secretary: Mr. F.W. Beyers, K. C., The Minister of Mines; Leader: Mr. J. R. Hartshorne, Transvaal Immigration Officer; Secretary: Mr. Patric Duncan, M.L.A., (South African Party); Mr. John Sidney Marwick, M.L.A. (South African Party); Mr. George Reyburn, M.L.A., (Labour Party); Mr. Alfred Charles Fordham, M.L.A. (Labour Party); Mr. W.H.Rood, M.L.A., (Nationalist Party); and Mr. M.L. Malan, M.L.A., (Nationalist Party.)

The Deputation will sail on 30th August from Durban for India and return to South Africa in the beginning of November.

A Friendly Gesture.

It is emphasised in official circles that the Delegation has no diplomatic significance. It is, in the first place, a friendly gesture towards the Government of India, and opportunity will be taken by the Delegation while in India to gather information calculated to be useful in dealing with the Asiatic question as it affects South Africa. On the other hand, it has been now definitely decided that the Round Table Conference will be held at Cape Town during December.

The Personnel.

Mr. Beyers, the Minister of Mines, is the man who is the originator of the Colour Bar bill and whose utterances on the Colour Question seem nothing but racial superiority of the Whites over the Asiatics or the Coloured peoples of the world. His speech before the joint sitting of the House of Assembly and the Senate for the passage of the Colour Bar Bill was a glaring illustration of the alleged Boer superiority. He has taken the place of Dr. Malan who will be unable to come to India, as the Leader of the Delegation.

Mr. J.R. Hartshorne, who will act as the Secretary, is the Chief Immigration Officer in Transvaal. He was the Secretary of the Lange Commission of 1920. It is reported that he was the force behind the drafting of the Asiatic Bill (1925) as far as the Immigration and Registration chapters of the Bill are concerned.

Mr. Patric Duncan's name is known to India as a staunch anti-Asiatic because his Asiatic Law Amendment Ordinance was the chief cause of the First Passive Resistance Movement in South Africa led by Mahatma Gandhi. He was the Colonial Secretary in the Transvaal from 1903 to 1907. He was the Minister of the Interior in the last Smuts Cabinet.

Mr. J.S. Marwick is a Natalian born with hatred against the Indians whom he always characterised as "coolies". He is out and out anti-Indian and was always the first to move anti-Indian resolutions in the House of Assembly. He has held a number of important positions in the Transvaal from 1895 to 1906 and acted for a time as Secretary for the Native Affairs after the Boer War. He is today well-acquainted with the Asiatic question from the Whiteman's point of view.

Mr. G. Reyburn, the Labourite, is also a Natal member in the Assembly and has, of late, taken very keen interest in working out the scheme to repatriate all the Indians to India. He, with Mr. Rood, had asked very pertinent questions to the Government of India Delegation about the way in which injustice is being done by South Africa to the Indian community and to India.

Mr. Fordham, represents in S. A. Parliament Turffontein, the centre of the Johannesburg Southern Suburbs Association, which has been known to India as the Association which organised the boycott of Asiatics last year. Though he was a member of the Select Committee, he was mostly absent while the evidence was taken. Mr. Malan is a back-bencher Nationalist who was practically mute in the Select Committee, his work being to listen and nothing else.

False Notions about India.

Taking the Delegation as a whole, it represents the extreme views on the Indian problem in South Africa. Practically all are visiting India for the first time in their life.

It has been now well-known in India that South Africa's ignorance about Indian Civilisation and Culture is rather a shocking story. They think that India is a country inhabited by coolies, further they believe that India is a nation of semi-barbarians who have no knowledge of spending money and whose standard of living is very very low. They think that the Indians are unknown to the pleasures of life and lead the life of savages. They think that the Indians have got no buying capacity and their commercial ability lies only in underselling. In the light of all this, it would be well for India to show the South African Delegation the various buildings of ancient architecture, grand temples, beautiful orchards, magnificent hotels, the world famous Taj Mahal, Kashmir, Agra, Jaipur, over and above Calcutta, Madras Poona etc. which it must take pains to see at least. It would be well to invite them at banquets attended by the brilliant brains of India at various places. The time would be well spent if a special session of the Central Legislature were held to discuss the question of Indians in South Africa in order to demonstrate the intensity of public opinion of India towards the inhuman treatment of Indians in S. Africa.

Open Their Eyes.

The Imperial Citidenship Association, the Colonial Merchants' Association and other interested societies should leave no stone unturned to receive them with ideal Indian hospitality and look to their comfort and to prove to them by action and speech, facts and figures, courtesy and affection, that India was, is to-day, and will ever remain, as the only country to lend the hand of fellowship to any nation coming in contact with her. She was the country which received with open arms and with affection, the Portuguese, the Dutch, the Englishmen, and last but not the least the Parsis and the Jews.

India's Purchasing Power.

The Press can show that India still buys a considerable amount of South African commodities, especially gold and coal, inspite of South Africa's breach of faith. It can further prove that Indians have a very good buying capacity and they can consume all the produce of South African labour, and that India will take the place of the most profitable market for South Africa if only the latter extend the hand of fellowship to the Indians in South Africa. It should also be made clear by the Government and the responsible leaders of India representing all shades of public opinion that India has determined not to be bluffed any more by South Africa nor to tolerate any insults hurled at her nationhood. It should be also emphasised that any subsequent breach of faith on the part of South Africa will be met with strong and effective answer by India.

If India shows the real spirit, then and then only the South African Delegation which is solely anti-Asiatic in character in character will be impressed. South Africa will come to understand India only if India declares that she is prepared to sacrifice anything to preserve the self respect of her nationals abroad.

THE EXCHANGE RATIO

CURRENCY COMMISSION'S DISASTROUS FINDINGS.

(By R.G. SARAIYA.)

II.

One cannot help admiring the cleverness with which the English and the Anglo-Indian Press attempts to belittle the strong popular feeling in favour of a reversion to the pre-war ratio of 1|4 gold for the Indian rupee. For example, the mail week number of the "Financial News" remarks that Sir Purshottamdas Thakurdas is associated with a sectional point of view, that of manufacturers "concerned in industries in which capital and credit were frozen fast in the post-war slump, and who would gladly welcome a measure of inflation to thaw themselves out." The "Pioneer" painfully realises that the agitation for a 16d. rupee is not confined to Bombay, and so remarks in an editorial dated August 15, on the "characteristic blindness with which the political leaders follow the lead of Bombay."

The Dreaded Word in Europe.

To take the first criticism first. Calling the agitation in favour of a revision to 1s. 4d., a demand for a dose of inflation, is like giving a dog a bad name in order to hang it. Inflation is a dreaded word in the economy of Europe. It conjures up to the reader vivid memories of the "slippery slope," along which the Rouble and the Mark sped, at an ever-accelerating pace. It reminds the European reader of the Franc, which invariably appears to prefer to go down, unless frantic efforts are made to save it. With the word inflation is associated the idea of bankrupt Governments madly striving to balance their budgets, giving a temporary fill up to local industries, and robbing the wage earners and the security holders.

A Futile Attempt.

But it requires only an elementary knowledge of the recent history of Indian Exchange, to see through this attempt of the English Press to prejudice the issue. By no stretch of the imagination can the Indian demand for the pre-war rupee be called a demand for the temporary stimulus of "inflation." I have already shown, in my previous article, how the Government of India carried on "deflation" to the tune of Rs. 50 crores, and how the operation of the statutory ratio of 2s. (by which Government offered to give only Rs. 10 for a sovertign) prevented the expansion of the Indian Currency, by that most legitimate, correct and scientific method known to the world to day viz:. the tender of gold to the Currency. It was admitted by the Government of India that the stringency in the market was the strict limits on possibilities of expansion coutracting currency, or rather in placing strict limits on possibilities of expansion. (App. 98 to the Currency Report.) If now, Indian opinion demands a revision to 1s. 4d. it cannot be called a demand for inflation. It is only a demand for righting the wrong done to the country by a policy of unnaturally restricting currency, of "undoing the harm done by deflation." First starve the country of its currency requirements and frozen credits are bound to ensure in the industries. Then, when the country demands more currency, by the only natural and tried and automatic process,—you call it a demand for inflation and conjure up visions of its dire effects in other countries. Surely no logic could be more tragic.

False Suggestion.

Advice has been given from the highest quarters not to treat exchange as a local question, and the arguments adduced in favour of a return to 1s. 4d., are suggested to be coming from "cotton interests in Bombay." That no suggestion could be more false is shown by the fact that the demand in favour of 1/4 is shared also by Indian opinion in Poona, Calcutta and Burma. But then it is suggested that the leaders of opinion at all these places, must be following the dictates of Bombay, more or less blindly. It may, therefore, be of interest to bring into relief the weighty arguments in favour of the 16 pence rupee, arguments which cannot be said to be based on merely Bombay's local interests.

India is predominantly an agricultural country. Seventy per cent. of her people live directly on the produce of her soil, and she pays for her imports, and her English charges (the more correct term to denote the so

(Continued on page 13).

Notes of the Day.

Impertinent.

Sir Fredrick Hopkinson evidently entertains extraordinary ideas about examining a witness. During Mr. Nariman's oral evidence before the Back Bay Reclamation Inquiry Committee he was asked a number of questions by Sir M. Visveswaraya and Mr. Billimoria in particular, and while Mr. Nariman who had an answer quickly ready for all inquiries was referring to the high salaries paid to certain officers,, and how certain consignments of material arrived in Bombay addressed to Sir George Lloyd by name and not to the Government, Sir F. Hopkinson burst out with the remark that the witness was wasting the time of the Committee. To say the least it was an impertinent observation, and Mr. Nariman very properly snubbed him with the reply that if he was wasting the Committee's time, it was for its Chairman to say so. The public has ample opportunities to gather who really wasted time during Mr. Nariman's very searching oral examination by the Committee, the witness before it, or Sir F. Hopkinson himself with his cheap sarcasm about suggesting to Mr. Nariman that he ought to be in sole charge of the entire scheme.

The Passion for Details.

Some members of the Enquiry Committee are seized with a passion for ascertaining details from the witnesses before them. Sir M. Visveswaraya patiently toils through a series of elaborate questions and is evidently grieved that the witness cannot reply to him with the precision he demands, a precision which is only possible in the case of an official from the Secretariat who has knowledge of every detail of the transactions put through by the Development Department as well as of the methods of work of our ex-Governor. The grievance of the public throughout has been that the whole scheme was matured in secrecy, was developed in secrecy and was enlarged and brought to its present huge financial collapse also in secrecy, a secrecy from which the veil was only slightly raised when the revised estimates came before the Legislative Council. It is not non-official leaders of public opinion who can satisfy the passion for details of certain members of the Inquiry Committee. There is one man alone who can do it and that is Baron Lloyd. Let Sir M. Visveswaraya quench his thirst for details during the Committee's sojourn in Egypt for examining the High Commissioner of that unfortunate country with regard to his great misadventure in Bombay.

Rushing it Through.

Sir Alexander Muddiman is determined to show that the Government of India do now at least think that the communal question in this country has taken a serious turn. The expression of his determination takes, however, a form which is bound to evoke the gravest public disapprobation. He brings forward a measure to provide for the confiscation of literature promoting communal hatred and enmity between class and class so that the powers which the Executive already possesses under Section 153A of the I.P.C. can be enlarged. The Home Member confessed that even at present it was possible to proceed under Section 108 of the I.P.C. against those who promoted by speech or by disseminating literature communal hatred. Yet he was anxious to rush through the Assembly a measure in regard to which the public have not been consulted. In legislation of this type, having regard to the misuse of similar powers on the part of officialdom, public opinion must be consulted, and due consideration given to the objections of public bodies and leaders. This autocratic desire to force a measure which endows the bureaucracy with additional powers likely to be misapplied for political purposes is only another illustration of the totally wrong angle of vision from which in Olympian heights they look at the problem of communal peace.

Registration of Servants.

The Corporation has passed, apparently without much discussion, a resolution appointing a Committee to report on the advisability of approaching Government to undertake legislation for the registration of domestic servants and other labourers under contract for hire and service in Bombay City more or less on the lines of the Ceylon system. It is surprising that the Corporation should have so lightly adopted the Resolution. It is possible that many members thought that there was no harm in appointing a committee to discuss the subject and to submit a report thereon and that to oppose the Resolution at the very first stage might look like prejudging the issue. But it is not usual to appoint a Committee before a "prima facie" case has been made out for at least the principle and the outlines of the policy in question. No such case seems to have been made out in favour of either the principle or the essentials of the policy of registering servants. It is still more surprising that the Ceylon system is presented to the Committee as a model to be followed "more or less," without sufficient discussion on that system. We have already expressed our opinion on the subject. We do not object to registration by the Municipality working on the lines of a Union as much in the interests of the servants as of the masters. But the Ceylon system is far from the model we would approve. Any imitation of it including the objectionable features of police predominance and the revolting registration of thumb impression will and must receive condemnation from the public. We shall reserve further comments till the Committee submits its report. But as there is the possibility of the employers' instincts and interests prevailing in the discussion of the report, we would ask the servant class in Bombay to be alive to a possible danger to their self-respect and status.

MR. NARIMAN SPEAKS OUT.

ALLEGATIONS OF LIES, FRAUDS & FAVOURITISM.

DUMPING--GROUND FOR EUROPEANS.

SHUT DOWN THE HUGE GAMBLE.

INDIAN MERCHANTS' DEMAND.

MR. LALJI NARANJI INDICTS SIR H. LAWRENCE.

SIR M. VISVESHVARAIYA'S THIRST FOR "DETAILS."

A SCENE AT THE ENQUIRY.

"My submission is that Government and the head of the Department cannot and ought not to be allowed to exonerate themselves entirely from blame by shifting the whole responsibility on the expert. First and foremost Government or the individual who was responsible for appointing Sir George Buchanan on the post is primarily to blame," declared Mr. K. F. Nariman, in the course of a pretty long statement crammed in with facts and figures and startling revelations about the methods and practices of the Development Department.

Grave and serious charges of maladministration were made against the Government and the heads of the Department and a great deal of light was thrown upon the way public funds were allowed to be squandered.

Mr. Nariman who was orally examined at great length by the Committee faced the volley of questions with his usual courage and calmness and stood by every word he had written in the statement.

Mr. Lalji Naranji, who represented the Indian Merchants' Chamber was another important witness examined on Saturday. He pointed out in his written statement how the Chamber was responsible for exposing the "huge gamble" and reiterated what Mr. Manu Subedar, the Chamber's representative on the Advisory Committee stated in his Minority Report. The Chamber, Mr. Naranji stated, was of opinion that "the work be shut down altogether and an end put to further losses"

The Back Bay Enquiry Committee met again on Saturday and the first witness in the morning was Mr. K. F. Nariman. The room was full a large number of persons had come to hear Mr. Nariman, as it was largely owing to Mr. Nariman's persistence both in the Council and on the platform, that the hands of the Government were forced into appointing this Committee. Mr. Nariman was at his best as a witness on Saturday, and there were many passagts-at-arms between him and Sir F. Hopkinson. The latter accused him of wasting the time of the Committee—and this was not the first time when such expressions were used by Sir Frederick in the case of witnesses who had accused officials with corruption and favouritism—and Mr. Nariman at once flared up and asked the Committee as a whole whether he was wasting their time and if they thought so he said, he would go away, and he at once began gathering his papers. But the Chairman and Mr. Billimoria were of a more reasonable frame of mind and Mr. Nariman finished his evidence in great style.

Sir M. Vishweshvaraya who presided in the absence of Sir Grimwood Mears, at the outset pointed out to Mr. Nariman that he had given the Committee a large number of instances of irregularities and neglect and the Committee would be glad if he would give them some further details and explanations. He also pointed that Mr. Nariman's statement dealt with all the activities of the Development Directorate while the scope of the Committee's enquiry was restricted to the Back Bay Reclamation only.

Mr. Nariman suggested that as the Bombay Municipal Corporation had requested the Government of India to widen the scope of the enquiry the Committee might if it chose examine him on all the activities of the Directorate in anticipation of such widening of the scope.

Sir Frederick Hopkinson observed that they could not go beyond their terms of reference. Mr. Nariman thereupon agreed to confine himself to the Back Bay Reclamation Scheme.

PUBLIC DUPED.

Questioned as to his objection to the creation of a special department like the Directorate for special work, Mr. Nariman said, it was against the constitution of the Government of India Act which laid down that certain activities of Government should be made transferred subjects. He had not raised that objection in the Council because he was not a member when the Bill was introduced but the objection was raised in the course of several discussions subsequently. Government's object in creating the department as stated by Sir George Lloyd at the time was to expedite the work as little hampered by outside control as possible. The public attitude about the scheme at the time was that there was no serious objection to it because the figures placed before the Council by Government showed tempting profits.

The Chairman:—You are judging the conduct of affairs in a year of boom from the canons you have formed after years of adversity?

Mr. Nariman:—Yes, I make allowance for that, but what I saw is that the public was duped by Government.

But there was no inclination on the part of the public to disown the scheme?—Not at that time, in the sense that the public had nothing to do with it.

You have made a very large number of allegations, but we ought to remember the main causes of failure. In considering details we may forget the main issues. You say for instance that the chief reason of the failure was that the usual checks, constitutional, financial and technical, were ignored or set at nought. Isn't that your main contention?—Yes, if these checks were allowed to exist this disaster would not have occurred.

MAIN CAUSE OF FAILURE.

Of course, the chief causes are two: The failure of the dredgers to give the required output and the fall in the land values. If the prices were high to-day your criticism would have been of a different kind?—I think the main cause of the failure was the appointment of what now turns out to be an incompetent man for the post.

Sir Frederick Hopkinson:—You are going on the assumption that it is a failure?

Mr. Nariman:—As matters stand, I do not think there is any doubt in the public minds about it.

The Chairman drew the attention of the witness to a passage in his statement wherein he stated that "a deliberate and persistent method has been employed to cheat the public and mislead them by inaccurate and false statements."

Is it not a strong statement to make?—It is perfectly justified.

The Chairman:—Of course we have not got the facts before us, but we are trying to collect them.

DREDGER "KALU."

Questioned next with regard to the dredger "Kalu" Mr. Nariman drew the Committee's attention to a cutting from the "Bombay Chronicle" wherein the acting Director of Information, Mr. Clee, had stated some years ago that the "Kalu" was purchased by the Government of Bombay by direct communication with the Government of India.

Sir Frederick:—Are you making a suggestion that there was something sinister about the purchase of "Kalu?"

Mr. Nariman:—My suggestion is that a lot of military stores lying unsold with the Government of India was dumped on the Directorate with a view to showing a reduction in military expenditure.

The Chairman:—But no one was personally interested in the transaction?

Mr. Nariman:—The Military Department was certainly interested. The bargain was done at a very unfair price.

Sir Frederick:—Who agreed to pay the price?—Probably Sir George Lloyd's Government.

Then what you suggest is that Sir George Lloyd made a very bad bargain?—Yes, a very bad bargain in order to relieve the Military stores.

Solely?—I don't say solely, but that was one of the considerations. But it is only a statement?—After all, we cannot make anything more.

But there was a willing seller and a willing buyer?—A willing seller certainly.

Do you suggest that the Bombay Government was not a willing buyer?—If the Bombay Government had looked to the interest of the public and not to the Military stores, they would not be a willing buyer.

But were they obliged to buy it?—I say that they knew or had the means of knowing that the dredger was useless for their purpose and they ought not to have bought it.

You are putting yourself in the position of an expert and say that the dredger was not suitable?—That is what I gather from the evidence of experts.

COMMISSION ON "KALU" BARGAIN.

Mr. Nariman then referred the Committee to a report made by Messrs. Jacob and Davis long before the Bombay Government bought it, which clearly showed that the dredger was useless. Mr. Billimoria of Messrs. Tatas in his evidence before the Development Committee had also stated that the life of the dredger was not very long and that it was coming to the end of its usefulness. The dredger was bought by the Bombay Port Trust in 1907 and sold to the Military Department in 1915. It was used continuously by the Port Trust. Mr. Nariman added that Rs. 9 lakhs worth of stores had been purchased which included the dredgers and even on that sum the Consulting Engineer had received a commission. Asked for his authority for making the statement Mr. Nariman said that was the information given to him in answer to questions in the Council.

Sir Frederick:—There is a pump dredger built in 1898 and it is still doing first class work.

Mr. Nariman:—There are dredgers and dredgers and experts and experts.

Sir Frederick pointed out that the "Kalu" was built before the war and sold after the war and during that period the prices of plant and machinery had quadrupled.

Mr. Nariman said it was no use buying a thing and paying a high price for it if it did not serve the purpose for which it was bought, especially when Government knew the condition and the previous history of the dredgers.

Continuing Mr. Nariman said his most serious objection was against the statements made in the ad-interim report of the Advisory Committee. The Director knew in 1924 that the whole thing was a failure, but still in 1925 he made that statement.

The Chairman: You consider that the estimates were excessive?—If the estimates were placed before the Council, I doubt very much whether the Council would have so easily submitted to the raising of the new loan. My complaint is that all the precautions which were usual to be taken in such circumstances were not taken by the Government.

"EVERYBODY LOST HIS HEAD."

The Chairman:—Everybody lost his head; it was a boom time!—If the Government say that they lost their heads it is another thing. We can understand it being a boom time, but usual precautions ought to have been taken.

Then you come to the appointment of Sir George Buchanan?—Yes. Sir George Lloyd was responsible for the appointment, and if the person appointed was not the proper person the responsibility must rest with the gentleman who made that appointment.

BOSS OF THE SHOW.

Whom do you mean?—Sir George Lloyd. He was the boss of the whole show!

Sir F. Hopkinson: I would like a Governor to be the boss of the show.—But not in these democratic times!

Mr. Nariman said Government ought to have made preliminary enquiries about Sir G. Buchanan's capacity, since he had proved a failure in Basra on a smaller job. Speaking about the commission paid to Sir G. Buchanan, Mr. Nariman said it was first stated that the grant was non-votable, for some years, but when the Auditor-General objected to it it was brought before as a votable grant. The amount was Rs. 1,50,000. Again in spite of his repeated request Government had not disclosed the agreement between them and Sir George Buchanan in order to avoid discussion, and then it was disclosed at a very late date. The total cost of the dredger "Lloyd" was first stated to be 117 lakhs and then as 134 lakhs. They had got no explanation from the Government about this difference.

Mr. Billimoria suggested it might be due to exchange.

Mr. Nariman continuing said the dredger was purchased months before it was required.

The Chairman: You say that no tender was asked for these things?—Yes.

Sir F. Hopkinson: How do you know that?—It is from the Council proceedings.

Continuing he said no copy of the contract was ever disclosed to the Council.

Your allegation is that Sir George Buchanan was paid commission on "Kalu" and also military stores locally purchased?—Yes.

Mr. Billimoria suggested it might have been due to the different interpretation put upon the contract by Government.

Mr. Nariman: Possibly. But it seems strange to me that when stores are transferred from one department to another commission should be paid on it. Commission is only paid when some work is done, such as examining those things, etc.

DUMPING OF SURPLUS STORES.

Continuing he said Sir Lawless was Controller of Munitions for about three years and he knew of the Kalu which was with the Government and which could not be disposed of by them, and when he became Director he sold it to the Development Department.

Sir F. Hopkinson: How do you know that the result was a bad bargain?—They were all surplus stores, and the nine lakhs included the price of the dredger.

The Chairman: You say that the original estimate was raised to 100 per cent. and then to 300 per cent.—Yes.

The present estimate is not more than 10 crores, without the interest charges?—Interest charges must be added, as they have to be added.

Mr. Nariman then referred to the purchase of mild steel bars, giving of contracts and the purchase of cement.

Sir F. Hopkinson asked whether his complaint was that 5/8" bars were ordered instead of 3/8" although they were not necessary?—I don't think it is a mistake. The figure was changed into 7/8" although it was not required.

Sir F. Hopkinson: You suggest that a mistake was made?—I said the bars were not required.

It might also be a mistake?—I don't think so. The Superintending Engineer had nothing to do with the ordering out of the bars. It was the Executive Engineer who had to order these bars and not the Superintending Engineer.

It might also be a mistake? Mr. Nariman have you never made a mistake?—Not of this nature.

I wish you were put in sole charge of this?—I wish I was.

You never make a mistake! You don't tell us whether it is a mistake or done intentionally?—I think it was done intentionally. So that it might be treated as surplus stores and dumped into them.

Why should a man make an intentional mistake?—That is for you to find out!

Why should a man make an intentional mistake and get wrong bars?—Mr. Nariman said a large quantity of stores were ordered which were not required. They were ordered out because certain makers might get some work and there was no other explanation. It was impossible and inconceivable that lakhs of rupees worth of stores should have been ordered out which were not required and ultimately disposed of as scrap iron. The witness had sent a bogus customer to Mayagam to purchase the bars from the surplus stores, where they were sold as scrap iron. Mr. Nariman then read out a letter dated January 25, 1925 from the Engineer in charge about this and he handed it over to Sir Frederick at his request.

Sir Frederick: This is about the Housing District and we have got nothing to do with it?—This includes it!

TAMPERING WITH INDENTS.

You say this is deliberately ordered. Can you give us the name of the Superintending Engineer? How do you know that he altered the indent?—Yes, he did alter the indent. My charge in the Council was that the indent made by the Executive Engineer was altered by the Superintending Engineer. He was not altering an error, but he was making the right thing wrong.

Have you seen the indent that was altered?—We were not shown the papers

Mr. Billimoria: Do you say there was an error with an ulterior motive?—Yes. It must have been between the years 1922-24. I cannot give you the name of the person who did it; it is for you to find it out.

Have you any idea of the magnitude of the loss entailed by this transaction?—The indent for the bars was for about Rs. 4 lakhs. The bars were ordered without being required.

Mr. Billimoria: Perhaps they were not required because the works were abandoned?—Might be; it is for them to explain.

Mr. Billimoria: You also say that tenders were not opened in the presence of contractors, etc.?—Yes, I say that. All the other contractors were asked to go out and Balkishandas was kept there and he must have given his tender afterwards. In such things the Committee must appreciate this. It is impossible in such cases of contractors to be made, cheques to be given and receipts passed in the presence of two witnesses, so that they could give evidence afterwards! (Laughter). It is impossible to do such transactions in that regular way. (Laughter).

Continuing Mr. Nariman said that particular contractor must have made a profit of at least nine lakhs on his transactions.

NOT MERELY AN ERROR.

Mr. Billimoria asked about the cement contracts, and Mr. Nariman said he did not suggest frauds. It was disastrous to do things in that way, and it could not be a mere error of judgment, for at that time cement was going down in rate and the Direct or must have consulted other people. In spite of all that a contract was made for ten years from September 1922, for a supply of sixty thousand tons yearly. The difference in price came to about Rs. 30/40 per tion. His suggestion was that the contract should have been made for only three years. If the whole quantity had been used there would have been a loss of 1½ crores.

You do not object to cement manufacturers making a profit?—Why should I when everybody makes it. They should lose money when others also lose money. Shortly after the contract was made cement was available outside at Rs. 30 to 40 per ton.

In this case local industries were supported?—There are other Indian industries willing to supply cement at a lower rate.

CONSIGNMENTS IN LLOYD'S NAME.

Mr. Nariman said he had objected to the salary of Rs. 6,000 paid to Sir Lawless Hepper, which was now reduced to Rs. 4,000. There were complaints from the public that consignments were coming in the name of Sir George Lloyd personally, instead of in the name of the Department. References had been made to it in the Press and no one denied it.

Mr. Billimoria: May I suggest that as the name of the dredger is Sir George Lloyd all the materials were marked in that name?—It is an ingenious explanation.

It is not an ingenious explanation—Yes, it is.

Sir Frederick: Why do you say that? It is a fact.—No it is not. I still think it is an ingenious explanation.

A PASSAGE AT ARMS.

Sir Frederick: It is a waste of public time! It is very wrong of the witness to waste the time of the Committee!

Mr. Nariman: If the Committee think that it is a waste of time I shall not wait here another minute longer.

Sir Frederick: Yes, it is a waste of public time!

Mr. Nariman: I want to know from the Committee whether it is the Committee's opinion that I am wasting their time. I do not care for your (Sir Frederick's) opinion in this matter. I have not come here to waste anybody's time.

Mr. Nariman appealed to the Chairman to which the latter replied that they did not consider it to be so and requested Mr. Nariman to proceed on. Mr. Billimoria also requested Mr. Nariman to proceed on.

Mr. Nariman said in reply to Mr. Billimoria that he wanted the Directorate to be abolished. He wanted the whole department to be transferred to the Legislative Council so that a few members from it could be associated with the management of the department; he wanted the work to be carried out section by section.

MR. NARIMAN STICKS TO THE GUN.

Sir Frederick: You have made certain statements against the officers of the Back Bay Reclamation; there are many such charges?—I adhere to every statement.

When did you learn about the corruption?—In the beginning of 1923-24.

Were you offered in July of last year a judicial enquiry into these cases?—No.

Presided over by a judge?—Yes.

Is that a judicial enquiry?—I do not call it an enquiry.

You have gone further than you went last year. You have given no names?—I have given instances of these things—like mild steel bars.

You have given no names?—It is possible to recognise them. I have merely stated Superintending Engineer.

You have mentioned the name of Thomas?—Yes.

And Balkishandas?—Yes.

It is a definite case and you declined to have an enquiry last July?—I wanted some conditions.

Don't you think it is your duty, as a good citizen of Bombay, to prevent such a thing?—That is what I have done by passing a resolution of the Council.

You were offered an enquiry presided over by a judge?—I was asked to stand before it as an accused person, and I was not willing to do so.

I want to find out one particular point. You did not mention names last year, and you were offered an enquiry presided over by a judge to prove your case?—I was quite helpless.

Don't you think a judge is a better person to enquire into these charges?—I was told that I was not to be given the documents necessary for such an enquiry.

Mr. Billimoria: There was correspondence with the Government and they have written you letters?—I have replied to those letters!

Sir F. Hopkinson: Your statement is full of innuendos! Now it is two years since the resolution was passed and the men must have already left the service—you say this. General allegations are easily made and you were asked to convert these into specific allegations, and you declined to do so?—I wanted the resolution of the Council to be respected, and Government did not do that.

Have you any other cases than appear in the statement of corruption in the Back Bay Reclamation?—I am placed at a great disadvantage by the limited terms of reference of the Committee.

You speak of friendship existing between Indian convicts and high European officials. Who are those?—Those who were dealing with Balkishandas.

How many of these?—I do not know who of the officers gave him the contracts.

You say that the gentleman who was a convict has given bribes to some of these high officials?—That is my suggestion.

If it is so, then it is a matter for criminal court?—Decidedly! I presume Government will take such steps but it is too late in the day now.

Mr. Billimoria said Mr. Nariman was not perfectly fair to the Bombay Government when he said they had not appointed a committee to enquire into the whole affair. They had appointed this Committee.

Mr. Nariman said he was speaking of the Bombay Government. They had consistently refused to appoint a committee, and the present Committee was appointed by the Government of India.

It is at the instance of the Bombay Government?—Mr. Nariman said the new Governor might have appointed it; if he did not appoint it earlier, presumably he was not well acquainted with the whole position and now after two years he had had time to go into the whole question.

On one page of your statement you are talking of responsibility. You say that Sir Lawless wants to shift the whole blame on Sir G. Buchanan?—So far as the public are concerned the whole trend of Sir Lawless' evidence shows that. He wants to disown the whole responsibility and transfer it to Sir G. Buchanan who wants to shift it on to the staff. If the scheme had been a success each party would have been anxious to take the credit! (Laughter).

A STRONG STATEMENT.

What do you attribute the failure to?—Absolute recklessness on the part of the Government and its staff. Absolute negligence of which it is impossible of a Government to believe.

It is a very strong statement?—I adhere to it.

You suggest that the Development Department should be abolished. Do you suggest any other agency?—the P.W.D.

For all the scheme?—only a small portion opposite the Churchgate Station.

You say that the "Kalu" was dumped on the Government. Is it not a natural thing that Government wanted a dredger when they began operations?—But a dredger of that kind? Not a dredger of such kind.

The Chairman: The times were peculiar?—Well Sir George Lloyd was responsible and he would not listen. If machinery was sold at a prohibitive price, then there was the more reason for starting the reclamation.

NO HURRY FOR RECLAMATION.

Continuing said Mr. Nariman, the Government should have advertised for a consulting engineer and they would have found one. No doubt they had asked the Secretary of State for India to give them one, but that was not the point. There was no urgency for the reclamation for it could have waited. The members of the Council and everybody applauded the scheme, because the figures placed before them were so tempting and low.

Mr. Billimoria: Whatever statements you have made about corruption will be brought to the notice of Government.

Mr. Nariman: Thank you.

MR. LALJI NARANJI'S EVIDENCE.

Mr. Lalji said he had always opposed the scheme, and the Chamber also had done that. If the Government had taken care to get all the information these things would not have taken place. They were opposed to the scheme emphatically. They opposed it on account of the information they had in their possession and results had proved that their opposition was right. There was then opposition to the scheme and there was a public meeting of protest, but the Legislative Council was such that Government could carry out anything they liked? Another thing was that other ports were developing for instance Karachi Cochin, Vizagapatam, Okha etc, and the trade of Bombay would be diverted there. Expansion of Bombay coold only take place if there were expansion of agriculture, since India was not a manufacturing country. Bombay Presidency had her agriculture fully developed, and there was only one industry in Bombay worth the name and that was the textile industry, in which he did not see much prosperity.

Sir F. Hopkinson: Did you give a warning to the Government about the adminis tration?—Yes, in the beginning. We asked that the department should be conducted in the same way as the Improvement Trust.

The actual demand for land in 1919 was very great owing to the conclusion of the war when troops were disbanded and they had to pass through the city, and there was then an increase in the population of about a lakh or a lakh and a half. It was only a temporary congestion and the demand was for houses for residential purposes and not for offices, which could have been met by expansion of the suburbs. Besides there were 90 lakhs square yards of land in the city available and it would take more than 30 years to dispose of this available land.

Mr. Billimoria: Where is the congestion most?—In Bhuleshwar and Mandvi.

And you can not get these people to live on the reclamation?—No, never, never.

Sir F. Hopkinson: What class of people live here?—They are mercantile classes and they can never leave those places.

ABOLISH THE DEPARTMENT.

He agreed that it would be an eyesore, but they had to keep it as it was, as they could not afford to remove the eye-sore much as they liked it. It would be a sort of memorial to the people who launched the scheme. (Laughter). He did not think there would be a demand for land for a long time to come. Trade was getting into normal condition. He was of the opinion that the Development Department should be abolished at once, without losing a single moment, and the whole work must be transferred to the P.W.D. The whole thing was conceived by the P.W.D. and there was no necessity for having a new department.

Sir F. Hopkinson: It might take you 10 years to dispose of the "Lloyd" as it is a special tool.—Then sell it as scrap?

Suppose the dredger can do the filling at 8 annas per yard, is it not good?—Even the Neilson Committee want more money than that.

You can not sell the dredger all at once. Block 7 can be reclaimed at a very low price by it. Have you any objection to it?—With the information in my possession I do not think it can be done at less than Rs. 25 per sq. yard.

Now that you have a dredger, which is a special tool, it might take you ten years to dispose it of?—Then sell it at its scrap value. Even if you get 5 per cent. on it, then sell it at that price.

Continuing he said in reply to Mr Billimoria that unless there was an increase in the population he could not imagine any demand for land.

Sir F. Hopkinson suggested there might be another boom in Bombay and there might then be a demand for land, as happened in other countries, like England, etc.

INDIA ROBBED.

Mr. Lalji:—You are your own masters, but we are not. India is robbed financially every day. Although we can put our house

(Continued on next Page.)

MR. NARIMAN SPEAKS OUT.

(Continued from Previous Page.)

in order we are not allowed to do it. That is the unfortunate position!

On Monday Mr. Kay and Delves will be examined.

The Kay Committee have now submitted their report duly to the Government of Bombay to day duly signed and it will be published in due course. It is marked "Private and confidential."

DELIBERATE MISLEADING OF PUBLIC.

MR. NARIMAN'S WRITTEN STATEMENT

Mr. K. F. Nariman submitted the following written statement to the Back Bay Inquiry Committee:—

I propose to treat the subject under three sub-heads: Constitutional, Financial and General, including Administration and Management.

As regards the Constitutional aspect of the question, I strongly feel that the creation of a special Development Department and giving it certain powers and functions under a special Act, was a serious encroachment upon the ordinary constitutional rights and privileges of the local Council under the Government of India Act, 1919. If it were not for the special Department under a special Act, most of these activities would have ordinarily fallen under Public Works or Industrial Matters, both of which subheads are under the Devolution Rules transferred subjects and as such would have been directly under the financial control and supervision of the Council and without its specific sanction no expenditure could have been incurred. When introducing the Bill and creating the special Government Department, the then Governor Sir George Lloyd had openly declared that the object was to remove the trammels and control of the House so that the work may not be hampered but proceeded with expeditiously. Even the persistent request of the Municipal Corporation to allow one of their representatives on the Directorate, associated with its Executive, was consistently refused though the Corporation was made to contribute by raising a special tax called "Cotton Cess."

Thus whatever the intention of the principal organiser, Sir George Lloyd, from the record it is clear that from the very inception, the desire was to keep every public body and institution out of its secret chamber and not allow either the legitimate or constitutional control of the Council or any interference by the Corporation, and the subsequent policy of hush-hush and secrecy adopted by that Department is quite consistent with their original desire.

As soon as I entered the Council, my first effort was to restore the control of the Council on the finance and I accordingly gave notices of resolutions requesting the Government to abolish the Directorate and transfer its activities to P. W. D. which being the transferred subject, all the items of expenditure would have to be submitted to the vote of the House; but that resolution was unfortunately never ballotted and, hence there was no opportunity to move it.

CONSTITUTIONAL ASPECT.

The question is whether a local Government can by a special legislation overrule the provisons of the Govesnment of India Act which is an Imperial Act, and remove from the control of the Council certain Government activities which under Devolution Rules, are legally assigned as transferred subjects. The reason for this unconstitutional departure was that the Reformed Council being considered raw and inexperienced, it was not considered fit to be entrusted with such a huge and novel project. Hence the experiment was tried with the Executive and the results have proved disastrous. Therefore my submission is that the first recommendation should be to deprive the Executive of these special and extraordinary powers and transfer the rest of its activities to P. W. D. and thus restore the supervision and control of the Council.

GOVERNMENT DEFIANCE.

When I failed in getting the Directorate abolished, my next effort was to get a Resolution passed in the Council in October 1924 as under:—

This Council recommends to Government—

(a) That a Committee consisting of 12 non-official and elected members be appointed to inquire into the whole administration and working of the Development Directorate, to suggest ways and means of effecting retrenchments and to report on the advisability or otherwise of containing the schemes taken in hand;

(b) That the Development Directorate be requested to cooperate with the said Committee and afford all facilities and help in conducting the said inquiry and in making the said report;

(c) That an independent officer or expert be appointed to help the said Committee."

Government ignored this resolution of the Council, and instead of appointing an Inquiry Committee as recommended by the Council, invited some members only to join the Advisory Committee. I was one of the members thus invited but I refused to join till the Advisory Committee was also given the power to investigate in accordance with the terms of my resolution. That condition was not accepted and the correspondence on this subject between me and Government is before the Committee.

DELIBERATE MISLEADING OF PUBLIC

Thus not only would the Government not allow even responsible members of the Council to inquire into the administration and working of the Department that had cost crores of rupees to the public, but every effort on the part of every one to get correct information on important details was also defeated by irresponsible and false statements by responsible members of the Government in the Council. Numerous instances of such misleading statements to the public have been already exposed by the Committee, but I will add a few more glaring instances which will satisfy the Committee that a deliberate and persistent method had been adopted not only to keep the public entirely in dark but worse still, to mislead, by inaccurate and false statements.

MORE ABOUT DREDGER.

Referring to the purchase of Dredger "Kalu", Sir Lawless Hepper said to the Council on 24th October 1924, "I submit, Sir, that in purchasing this dredger at the price they did, the Government of Bombay did not make "at all a bad bargain" When questioned as to what was the original and the revised estimates of the scheme, the reply given to both was seven crores. When again specifically questioned "Was not four crores the original estimate"? The Hon. Mr. Cowasji Jehangir: "That was not the original estimate. It was seven crores. The estimate the Hon. Member has in mind is the estimate which Sir George Buchanan first placed before the Government" (Vide Council proceedings, 15th October 1924, see answers on page 266).

Now it has transpired that the original estimate on which Government of India's sanction was obtained, was four crores (Vide Government of Bombay's letter to Government of India dated 4th December 1919), and that was subsequently raised to seven crores without any sanction of the Council or Government of India. That was admitted by the Hon. General Member himself; still in October 1924 in reply to a specific supplementary question, he definitely stated that four crores was never the estimate of Government but was only submitted by Sir George Buchanan.

Another instance of contradictory statement is furnished by the record of the Council as regards the date of appointment of Sir George Buchanan. Two different dates are given by the General Member. On 13th March 1924 he said "that the agreement was actually signed in March 1921 but was agreed to by Governor in Council on "31st March 1920" subject to the sanction of the Secretary of State". According to this statement this appointment commenced from 31st March 1920. Whereas according to the statement made by the same General Member in the Council on 17th March 1926 a telegram was sent by local Government to Secretary of State on 26th May 1919." The Government decided to employ Sir George Buchanan who is at present engaged upon work." Apparently the first statement that his appointment was agreed to on 31st March 1920 is not correct as immediately after his appointment Sir George Buchanan was asked to report 30th May, 1919.

But the most glaring false statement is contained in the Interim Report of the Advisory Committee published so late as 17th February 1925. Sir Lawless Hepper was the Chairman of that Committee and is the first signatory to that report. The following is an extract from the said report:—

"It would appear, therefore, that the Back Bay Reclamation Scheme, having reached the stage it now has, should be proceeded with unless it can be established that there are serious grounds for believing that the scheme is unsound from an engineering point of view, or that it is likely to result in an ultimate financial loss greater than that which would be entailed by closing it down. As regards the first point, 'the work has proceeded smoothly according to programme, and its stability has been tested by several monsoons. Whatever apprehensions, therefore, the public may have had on this score the Committee see no reason to suppose that the Project cannot be successfully completed.'

"In regard to the possibility of financial loss. 'the expenditure has, up to date, approximated closely with the forecast,' the total incuding interest charged, to 31st March 1924, being Rs. 412.39 lakhs, against the forecast figure of Rs. 421.16 lakhs."

This statement is made and signed by the Head of the Department in February 1925 in an important report for the information of the public and Council and on the strength of that statement, several members even recommended completion of the scheme.

ATTEMPT AT HUSHING UP.

It now transpires that this was a deliberately false statement intended to mislead the public and Council with the object of hushing up the bungle.

According to our information, in a departmental letter to the Government written about the same time, viz. 27th January 1925 a few days before he signed and published this report, Sir Lawless Hepper has painted quite a different picture and apprehended a serious loss, and even in his evidence before the Committee he has admitted that long before this, i.e. in May 1924, he had first realised that the misdescription of clay in Sir George Buchanan's report was one of the mistakes which had proved disastrous; still in February 1925, as a responsible Chairman of an important Committee, he misleads the whole Committee, the Council and the public by an absolutely inaccurate statement that the work was progressing smoothly, that public apprehensions are false and there was no doubt about the success of the project. I submit that he owes an explanation to the Committee and the public for these apparently inconsistent statements. Besides these, the Committee has already referred to misleading statements in the annual Reports. I have only given a few glaring instances, simply to show that these misstatements are not the result of mere innocent mistakes or "error of judgment," but only represent part of a policy of secrecy maintained by the Government throughout.

In its inception as shown above, the legitimate constitutional control of the Council was removed by what I consider to be a manoeuvring in legislation. Then again not even informally consulting any public institution of importance in the city such as Port Trust, Royal Indian Marine, Indian and European Merchants' Chambers etc., resisting the request of the Municipal Corporation to allow one of its representative, ignoring the resolution of the Council for a public inquiry; and added to all that deliberate, false and misleading statements to the public even after the bubble had burst; all these series of circumstances naturally make one suspicious about the bona-fide intentions of Government in launching this huge scheme in this extraordinary manner and proceeding with it in a most unusual and unbusinesslike way.

Perhaps it is already brought to the notice of the Committee that in the year 1910-11 the Tatas, a private firm of great reputo and standing, considered this question of reclamation and one of their representatives, Mr. Ratan Tata, consulted the best available experts Messrs. Jacobs and Davies of New York, Mr. Hewett, a representative of that firm came to Bombay and had surveyed the situation from various standpoints and considered different methods of reclamation. Mr. Hewett made a first report in May, 1910 and Mr. Charles M. Jacobs President of the firm, submitted another report on 21st March, 1911, wherein he states: "In my opinion this huge scheme is unnecessary and chimerical to the last degree." We think that Government has got hold of the Reclamation idea and has run it to death without fully balancing in all their aspects what benefits and what harm will accrue to the city by this gigantic piece of meddling with the natural situation. We have spoken our minds quite unreservedly on this matter, and perhaps more forcibly than we would have done in an official and formal report, but merely a personal and thoroughly frank expression of opinion."

I herewith attach a copy of these reports hoping that they may be of some use to the Committee.

These reports are embodied in the Bombay Development Committee's Report 1914 at pages 199 and 185. That report is in the possession of the Government. It is not known whether Government, before launching this scheme, took into consideration these important reports recently made on the very subject by a firm of Engineers who were reputed to be one of the best on questions of reclamation. If these reports that were so easily available to Government, were not considered before finally launching this scheme, it discloses a further piece of negligence on the part of Government.

DREDGERS DUMPED UPON.

But more important than these reports, is the opinion which was expressed about the dredger working in the Port Trust Reclamation and which was subsequently purchased by the Directorate for the Back Bay Reclamation. Mr. Billimoria of Messrs. Tatas, while giving evidence before the Development Committee on 12th December, 1913, stated that in the opinion of these experts (Jacobs and Davies) the life of the Dredgers was not very long and the Port Trust Dredger was also coming to the end of its usefulness. Mr. Hewett was of opinion that the Port Trust Dredger would not last long for the purpose of the Reclamation (Vide pages 320 and 321 Bombay Development Committee's Report 1914.)

Though the Government had in their possession valuable opinion of reputed experts that the Port Trust Dredger would not be of any use for further reclamation, still some years after they buy it at an enormous price even after it was further worn out by some work at Basra, Government did not consult the Port Trust that had actually experience of its working nor did they refer to the record in their own possession which gave a definite opinion that it would be useless.

This also incidentally shows the amount of care and caution exercised by a private firm before launching a scheme as contrasted with the negligence and ignorance displayed by Government.

SHIRKING OF RESPONSIBILITY.

It is rather amusing to find, when the whole muddle is exposed, the two principal parties concerned each attempting to throw the responsibility on the head of another. Sir Lawless Hepper attempts to shift the whole burden on Sir George Buchanan and Sir George Buchanan in his turn throws the whole blame on Government. When in the Council, members criticised the expert or questioned his competency the Director always stood up to defend him and even described these attacks on a gentleman who was not present to defend himself, as cowardly.

My submission is that Government and the head of the Department cannot and ought not to be allowed thus to exonerate themselves entirely from blame by shifting the whole responsibility on the expert. First and foremost Government or the individual who was responsible for appointing Sir George Buchanan on the post is primarily to be blamed. The circumstances under which this most important and lucrative appointment was made, are most extraordinary and certainly call for a thorough and searching enquiry. The question is whether Sir George Buchanan's appointment was made on merits or personal considerations. This may appear to be rather an unpleasant job, but the Committee will have to probe into it in order to fix the ultimate responsibility.

MORE GLARING FACTS.

The following are some of the extraordinary and unusual circumstances in connection with the appointment of Sir George Buchanan:—

(a) Although the post was of very great responsibility and on the selection of the man practically depended the success or failure of the scheme, still the post was not advertised in British or European or American papers, but the choice immediately fell on Sir George Buchanan. This is contrary to the usual practice particularly for an appointment of an extraordinary expert. The terms offered were so tempting and the remuneration so lucrative that a public advertisement would have attracted most capable, competent and experienced candidates from all parts of the world. Even when such an unimportant post like the principal of the Elphinstone High School was to be filled in, Government advertised it in papers in England inviting applications, and it seems inconceivable that for such an important appointment the choice should at once have fallen on one man and none else given an opportunity to have their claims considered.

(b) It is admitted that Sir George Buchanan had no previous experience of such huge reclamation in open sea nor had he any special training for the same. His previous record shows that he was only a Port Engineer and Chairman of the second class port of Rangoon and on his retirement, is alleged to have done similar work in Mesopotamia. How was he then qualified to be the sole advisor and consultant for such a gigantic scheme?

APPOINTMENT MADE IN HASTE.

(c) His appointment was made in such hot haste that the Government of Sir George Lloyd did not even wait till the scheme was finally sanctioned. The scheme was sanctioned in June, 1920, whereas the appointment was made several months before, i.e., in May, 1919, and in the agreement was actually entered into in March, 1921. It again raises a constitutional question whether any appointment could be made with regard to a scheme before it is sanctioned. (Vide Council Report dated 17th March, 1926.)

(d) The agreement made with him offered him the most generous and unusual terms. The offer of two per cent. commission on all purchases made on his own recommendations is, to say the least, most unbusinesslike and almost inequitable. On an average the firm was drawing nearly fourteen to fifteen thousand rupees a month (vide annual Budget figure), i.e., even more than the salary of the Governor besides draining large amounts in big purchases such as Dredger, etc. According to the statement of the General Member, Mr. Cowasji Jehangir, on the transaction of Dredging Plants alone the commission earned by Messrs. Meik and Buchanan came to eight lakhs ninety-four thousand rupees (vide Council Report dated 13th March, 1924, page 1157). This agreement was not even known to the members of the Council till about two years ago when the members in the Finance Committee came to know about it and subsequently it was disclosed to the Council.

OBJECTIONABLE METHODS.

(e) But the most objectionable part is that, in order to preserve the secrecy of these dealings and to avoid discussion about these large amounts paid as commission, this important item of commission was treated by Government as non-votable although under the rules all allowances and commissions are votable and must be submitted to the vote of the Council. This irregularity continued till 1924 when the objection was raised, it is believed, by the Auditor-General and hence Government was compelled to make it votable, i.e., submit it to the vote of the Council. (Council Report, March 13th, 1924, page 1155.)

Another circumstance in connection with Sir George Buchanan which the Committee may be interested to know, is the fact that his name has been recently removed from the Society or Association of Engineers in England, of which he was a member. When questioned about it in the last March session of the Council the General Member first stated that he had no information on the subject, but in the course of supplementary questions, he admitted that his name had been removed, but it was not known for what purpose.

These are some of the points that appear to a layman as needing investigation in connection with his appointment, as it is now tried to be made out that he was solely responsible for this disastrous failure and it was due to his incompetency and ignorance, it becomes important for the Committee and the public to know as to who was primarily responsible for entrusting him with duties and responsibilities which he is now alleged to have been incompetent to discharge.

The Committee will also take into consideration the fact that he had just retired from Rangoon Port Trust service. By a lucky coincidence, this most lucrative post was created just at a time when he was relieved from his other duties and must have been on the look-out for some decent appointment. Nothing is known, so far as this scheme is concerned, about his other partner, Mr. Meik, and the connection of Sir George Buchanan with that firm must have commenced shortly before or after the scheme was started. Did this firm crop up, as some others, along with the Development Directorate, or was he taken up in an old firm on account of his good fortune in securing this appointment as expert? The name of Jacobs and Davies of New York must have been before Government as the experts of high repute who were consulted by Tatas and who had already studied this question. These reports were in Government files. Why were they not approached and why did the choice fall on an ex-Port officer of Rangoon? Was it because the Government of those days were so keen upon starting this scheme regardless of the results or consequences that they did not want independent and competent experts apprehending that their reports may be unfavourable and the scheme may have to be dropped? Was it with the same apprehension of receiving unfavourable criticism or adverse opinion that Government declined to consult any other public institution in the city or Presidency? All the steps which might have hampered a hasty launching of this scheme were carefully avoided.

The public sincerely hopes that the Committee will carefully go into the quesiton of appointment of Sir George Buchanan and fix the responsibility on proper head for this primary false step that has led to all this subsequent disaster and also pronounce an opinion about the agreement which read more like a contract with commission agents than with a consultant expert.

HIDDEN MOTIVES.

The point next in importance to the appointment of Sir George Buchanan as an expert, are the transactions about the dredgers "Sir George Lloyd" and "Kalu." Enough evidence has been adduced before the Committee to expose these transactions which the Director once had the audacity to describe as a good bargain.

As in the appointment of expert, so about this purchase most indecent haste betraying some hidden motives is again exhibited. According to te information recently given by Chief Engineer Mr. Kerr, "Kalu" was purchased in November 1919 i.e. about eight months before the scheme was sanctioned.

About twenty months after the purchase she was lying idle costing several lakhs of public funds on account of interest charges. Thus it is difficult to understand why Government was in such great hurry to complete this transaction even before the scheme was sanctioned. Like the appointment of expert, this was another unconstitutional and illegal step. According to the ruling of the President of the Council. "Schemes must be brought before the Council before proceeding: that is constitutional way."

Even the Port Trust authorities that had recent experience of its working was not consulted and what is worse still, that the experts Jacobs and Davies had already given their opinion that Port Trust Dredger would not be of much use for further reclamation as it had exhausted its usefulness (vide Billimoria's evidence. Development Committee's Report 1914). The Dredger was admittedly not in working order as large amount had to be spent to get it reconditioned; the negligence betrayed is almost criminal and there is no doubt that if Directors of a private Company had caused such waste of shareholders' Funds, they would have been made personally liable and would have been made to pay damages.

No tenders were invited for such costly and important plants, although the success of the whole scheme entirely depended upon their efficient working. In the course of the proceedings of the Advisory Committee, it transpired that in America more efficient Dredgers are available for cheaper price, still no effort was made even to enquire from other countries or even from all the reputed firms of Great Britain. Still these transactions alone have brought a huge fortune to the Consulting Engineers, which perhaps Sir George Buchanan was not able to earn during his whole life. If "Kalu" was bought before the appointment of expert, is he entitled to any commission on that sale? The following dates show that the local Government had committed itself to great responsibilities with regard to the scheme long before the final sanction of Government of India or Secretary of State was obtained.

The appointment of Sir George Buchanan by local Government—May 1919.

"Sir George Lloyd" purchased in December 1919.

"Kalu" in November 1919.

Whereas the Government of India and the Secretary of State finally accorded sanction to the scheme on 4th May 1920.

SURPLUS STORES DUMPED UPON.

Further information about Dredgers Kalu and Jinga.

(For verification and use by the Committee).

Dredgers Jinga and Kalu bought by Bombay Port Trust from Simon and Co. in 1907 Cost of two dredgers Rs. 17,61,700. Spare parts Rs. 67,380 Guarantee given.

That they should be subject to a fine of £20 per cubic yard for any deficiency. That is with 2 dredgers if the quantity of soft clay pumped a day is 3,000 instead of 4,000 cubic yards per day, they will pay £20,000 fine Soft clay does not mean liquid mud.

Actual maximum output was not more than 4,000 cubic yards per hour.

Both dredgers sold to Military for Mesopotamia in November 1915 for Rs. 7,80,000.

If this information is correct Military bought Kalu and Jinga in 1915 for Rs. 780,000 and four years after that Kalu alone bought by Government for £75,000 plus a large amount was spent for reconditioning.

After four years the value must have considerably depreciated. Still Government paid much larger amount for one only.

Had Sir Lawless Hepper anything to do with this transaction as the head of the Minister of Munitions? As such was it his duty to dispose of surplus military stores and was Kalu part of such store disposed of by Military through the Minister of Munitions? Port Trust had taken a guarantee even when Dredgers were new No such guarantee taken by Government for either of the two dredgers. Another grave neglect resulting in great loss.

Was any enquiry made from the Port Trust about the price they had received form the Military.

The Committee will be pleased to investigate as to how and through whom the final transaction took place between Military and Government.

(final cable vide Council Report 17th March, 1926, page 1387.) This shows an absolute disregard to rules and constitution.

TECHNICAL ASPECT.

As regards the technical aspect of the scheme, it is difficult for a layman like me to express any opinion, still having studied various records on the subject, some apparent defects even appear to an ordinary man in the street without any special professional or technical knowledge. A study of the procedure adopted by the Port Trust in carrying out their reclamation gives a good opportunity for a layman to have an idea of the subject. It appears that the method adopted by them was that in the first instance a very capable and practical engineer having experience of the particular branch of project is appointed for a thorough investigation and survey of the whole area by first taking what is known as preliminary or wash-boring and then further attempts are made to get more information about the exact nature of the sea-beds by taking true or pucca borings, by even taking out material from the depth of the sea so as to enable them to find the nature of the plant required for the purpose of dredging. It is after this that expert prepared a report and an estimate and submitted it for the consideration of the Government or the institution that has engaged him. So far as this scheme is concerned all the Government and the expert had to go upon, was a few hundreds of what are known as "wash borings by Mr. Kidd in 1914. It is admitted that no pucca borings or survey was made nor was there any effort made to find out the nature of the material in the sea-bed without which it is extremely risky to order out any expensive plant.

On this preliminary survey of Mr. Kidd, Sir George Buchanan is alleged to have prepared his report and estimates which were so readily and hastily accepted by Government and without knowing the nature of the stuff that would be dredged or the distance of the pipe line that would have to be laid, how can it be possible to know the exact type or strength or dredger to be ordered out and when the mistake was discovered, instead of taking the public into confidence and confessing the great error they had already made, Government began a campaign of misrepresentation and tried to hoodwink the public by starting a false propaganda with the result that the original estimate first raised by 100 per cent. have now gone up to 300 per cent. increasing proportionately the period of completion.

But leaving the engineering and technical points to be dealt with by competent experts on the Committee, I shall now endeavour to place before the Committee what I consider the proper sphere of a non-official witness, namely criticism on internal administration or rather on maladministration and the internal working of the scheme.

Even before I became a member of the Legislative Council, I had been directing my attention towards the various objectionable methods that were adopted by the administration in working out the scheme. The Committee will appreciate the difficulties under which a layman like myself had to struggle in order to have a peep behind the veiled screen, and my position will now be better appreciated in view of the fact that the Department has all along tried to maintain strict secrecy, not allowing what they consider to be departmental secrets to leak out of the happy family arrangement. Still by various means, by correspondence in press, by resolution in the Council, and by criticism during budget discussions, I have made every endeavour to lay before the public some of the grave irregularities in the procedure, which I have even characterised in the Council as well on the public platforms, as great public scandals. The Committee will also appreciate that allegations of this description, unless vigilantly investigated into immediately and promptly after they are made, it is not practicable and possible to detect the alleged frauds. When allegations are openly made, all parties concerned would naturally take all the necessary steps and precautions to destroy all the valuable materials in the shape of documents and private records that would, in case of an immediate investigation, throw light on the subject.

It is a pity that public appeals to the local Government to start an investigation immediately after the allegations were made and even a resolution of the Council to the same effect, fell absolutely on deaf ears and Government paid, no heed to public demands or to the Council resolution. It is now nearly two years since that resolution was passed when these allegations were made and most of the officers concerned have left the service, as well as some of the firms have also severed connections, and hence it is extremely difficult to make an investigation at such a late stage to trace the facts.

AN OPEN CHALLENGE.

In the course of a debate in the Council in March 1925, I have stated: "Without any reserve, when all the responsibility that I can command I openly make a charge that there has been a serious maladministration of public funds and there has been a serious wasting of public funds. There have been instances which I can go to the length of calling frauds and I make this charge on behalf of the public and on behalf of investors if Bombay who have invested nearly 30 crores in this work. I say that if Government shirk an inquiry, suspicion in the public minds will be confirmed." I further stated "I only want to know what is being done of the public funds; I want to know whether these funds are honestly and legitimately applied or whether they are misapplied—I may tell the Government quite frankly and openly that there are ugly rumours in the city and the whole of the Presidency that higher staff and officers have been receiving secret commissions from manufacturers and this is the reason why in this instance the department has incurred a loss of 3 lakhs. This is the reason why stores are indented in large quantities than are necessary and stores that are not required are also ordered out. If you go to the Surplus Depot, stores worth Rs. 6 lakhs or more are lying undisposed of." The last statement was re-echoing the ugly rumours that were prevalent throughout the city. As stated above if Government had conceded the public demands and started in immediate and prompt enquiry, there and then perhaps most sensational revelations might have been disclosed. But even at this late stage, I can place before the Committee all the materials that I have been able to collect not with a view or desire to cast any aspersion against any individuals of the department, but primarily with a view to enable an independent investigation to find out the truth, and if sufficient materials are disclosed, to take such action as the Committee thinks proper. All along my appeal to Government has always been for an investigation of certain allegations to find out the truth and in connection with this, as my statements in the Council and in public refer to the activities of the whole Development Directorate and not only to the Reclamation alone, the Committee will permit me to place all the materials before it in order to enable it to judge for itself whether I was justified or not in demanding a public investigation. Besides, the Committee is perhaps aware, at any instance the Municipal Corporation has passed a resolution requesting the Government of India to extend the terms of reference so as to bring within the scope and purview of the Committee, the other activities of the department also. Thus my statement on this subject may be taken in anticipation of this extension; if not the Committee may eliminate that part of the statement which does not come strictly within the purview of the limited reference.

First and foremost, I wish to bring to the notice of the Committee a serious complaint that with regard to the working of the Development Directorate, particularly with regard to the works extending to lakhs of rupees carried out in connection with the reclamation and other activities, the Department did not observe the ordinary procedure of business and up till very recently did not invite tenders, but favoured a few individuals, contractors with contracts of the said work at rates very exhorbitant and very favourable to contractors, but causing great financial loss to the public.

RANK FAVOURITISM.

I give you one important instance with regard to greater portion of the work of filling in. One Balkishan Seth alias Damodar Sheth was the most favourite contractor on this work, and as it now transpires, his previous record and history is rather interesting. This gentleman was formerly a clerk in a railway company in Upper India from which he was dismissed after being convicted for a very serious offence of fraud and cheating and sentenced to a long term of imprisonment. After serving his term, he came to Bombay to try and make a living

(Continued on next Page.)

MR. NARIMAN SPEAKS OUT.

(Continued from Previous Page.)

as in his own province in Upper India, after the stigma it was difficult for him to earn a living. Luckily for him, just about the time, this work was started, and it is not known, how but by some means or others, he got himself ingratiated in the good books of the officers who exercised absolute discretion of giving tenders or contracts of the work of filling up. This gentleman accordingly became a great favourite of all the officers from highest to the lowest, and in course of time, practically enjoyed the monopoly of this particular work and the works connected with it at rates which for want of competition were practically dictated by him and accepted by the staff. A comparison of the rates charged by him in the days no tenders were invited and the rates charged along with the tenders of others will clearly show my point.

As far as information goes this gentleman was once given Rs. 10 or more per truck of 10 or 20 tons for Colaba section filling in which was then reduced to Rs. 6 and then to Rs. 4.6.0. But after criticism in the Council it appears that circulars were issued in the Department directing that public tenders should be invited for all this sort of work, as result of which this gentleman reduced his rate to the last figure of Rs. 2-8-0 per truck making it at two annas per tons. Thus for exactly the same sort of work, and the former work was easier as trucks were directly emptied near the rails, whereas not it is a bit expensive as the materials had to be carried to a little distance from the rails, the same contractor who had offered and obtained the rate of Rs. 10 or more per truck was now prepared to work at the rate of Rs. 2-8 per truck.

It was elicited in the last Council that this gentleman had done the work to the extent of nearly 9 to 10 lakhs of rupees without tender at exorbitant rates and although he was practically a pauper when he came to Bombay to start a new life today he is in affluenced circumstances.

HOW TENDERS WERE DISPOSED OF?

But another important circumstances in connection with this work which occurred about a year ago, throws a good deal of light and shows the exact relationship that has existed between him and the higher members of the staff. As stated above, when the circular was issued that public tenders must be invited about 10 months ago, several contractors sent in their tenders including the old contractor, Balkishan Seth. On the day when the tenders were to be opened in the office, Mr. Thomas, Deputy Director, was in charge and he ordered all the other contractors and merchants to be out of the room when he opened contracts. The merchants protested and desired that the tenders would be opened in their presence, but Mr. Thomas paid no heed and allowed only the old favourite contractor Balkishan Seth to remain in the room or to enter the room, whom he alone, whereas other contractors were strictly kept out. As this time Council session was proceeding and these contractors came in a body to complain to the Director, and incidentally mentioned the matter to some of the members also. They did make a complaint to the General Member, but it is not known what action the General Member took. It is also reported that amongst the tenders that were opened by Mr. Thomas in the presence of the favourite contractor and excluding others, the least tender was of another gentleman which was Rs. 2/8 and the another tender at the same rate was by strange coincidence of the same contractor Balkishan Seth. The allegations of the contractors were that Balkishan Seth was secretly informed about the lowest rate when the tenders were opened and was allowed to put in a tender with rate newly inserted.

Since then it is reported that the said Balkishan Seth has been struck of the list of contractors and is not allowed to put in any tender. The discovery is made too late and on account of this lapse or what appears to be a clear case of favouritism for reasons or considerations best known to the officers concerned, the public have lost large sums of money and an individual is allowed to profiteer at the cost of the public.

Similar favours were shown to the same contractor with regard to other contracts of painting work etc. The Committee may inquire whether it is not a fact that the circular was issued only about 18 months ago directing that public tenders be invited for all works, thus admitting that before that all the work was monopolised by a few persons and competitive rates were not obtained.

OTHER INSTANCES OF FAVOURITISM.

Similarly with regard to the purchase of bricks, Mr. Mehta Executive Engineer paid for them at the market rate of Rs. 32 for one thousand, while the Superintending Engineer paid Rs. 65 for the same quantity and at about the same time, and it is also alleged from the same firm, The Tata Construction Co. at two different rates by two different officers.

Similar favouritism existed in connection with Kandivli quarries when one Mr. Palkar, a petty contractor of the suburbs was fortunate enough to get monopoly of contract for unloading materials from Kandivli quarries. In connection with the quarries, it was also elicited that the original estimate was for one lakh of rupees. It was ultimately raised to six lakhs and the other day you have heard the surprising statement from the officer in charge that the quarries were exhausted and that further areas would be required although the work of filling in has just commenced.

But more glaring than these contracts are some of the instances with regard to contracts for development chawls, which was the other part of the activities of the same department. According to our information, it appears that there were three firms that were considered as favourites and had secured contracts for several chawls as well as for sanitation works at rates higher than those paid to other contractors. One was the Indian Construction Co. With regard to this, it is to be noted that one Major Parson who was an Executive Engineer in the Development Department, Military Land Scheme, finding that the work of a contractor was more lucrative than the service in the department, resigned his post and started a new firm of contractors, viz., The Indian Construction Company. It is but natural that he should receive patronage from his former colleagues in preference to outside contractors. I will mention one or two instances where such favouritism was shown to other ex-officers of the department.

It is stated that he received contracts for several chawls at Worli at rates more favourable than those offered by other contractors, and further he also got contract for sanitary fittings for a number of chawls, which contracts he executed through another sub-contractor, at the rate of Rs. 2,000 per chawl, whereas the ordinary rate given to other contractors for similar work and for other chawls was Rs. 6,000 and the departmental estimate for the same was Rs. 7000.

When we consider that hundreds of chawls were constructed by the Department, we can realise the large difference that could accrue on account of higher rate paid to a particular contractor.

Similarly, it is further stated that the ordinary rate for fixing windows to chawls was Rs. 28 whereas the said gentleman was paid at the rate of Rs. 58 per window. Mr. Thoria an Executive Engineer is said to have reported against this and Major Parson was asked to refund Rs. 15,000 but the Superintending Engineer interfered and got his amount paid back to him in some other form. The Executive Engineer has made a report on this subject and the Committee if it desires, may send for departmental correspondence which would throw a good deal of light on this important matter.

STILL MORE SCANDALS.

Another new company that cropped up was the "Ferro Concrete Co." started by one Mr. Carvalloe, who was also like Major Parson, an Executive Engineer in the Department but subsequently gave up his job and started this business. The other company similarly favoured were the Gammons, or Gammon Punteish and Company who were also given contracts for chawls at rates much more favourable and higher than those quoted by other contractors, the difference at times ranging from Rs. 20,000 to Rs. 25,000 per chawl and number of similar chawls were erected. Gammon was supposed to be on very friendly terms with the Superintending Engineer. Similar favouritism existed in various other departments of the Directorate costing lakhs of rupees of public funds, and allowing favourite contractors to profiteer at the cost of the public, for reasons or considerations best known to the parties concerned.

Similar scandals existed with regard to purchase of stores, and I will give some of the instances that have come to my knowledge. In the course of proceedings, the Committee has already elicited a good deal of information on this subject which supports my allegations made in the Council that superfluous stores and plants costing lakhs of rupees were ordered out and which were not required and not capable of being of use, such as huge and costly naavies-canes, etc.

INDENTS TAMPERED WITH.

In one instance, an Executive Engineer had prepared an indent to be forwarded to manufacturers at Home for a large quantity of mild steel bars for concrete piles for the reclamation work and the size mentioned in the original indent by the Executive Engineer was 5/8in. This figure was subsequently altered after the indent was prepared, but before it was despatched by the Superintending Engineer into 7/8in. The quantity required was about 1,200 tons costing nearly 3 lakhs of rupees. The indent thus altered was sent by the Superintending Engineer to the Home firm and the bars arrived of the size and dimensions of 7/8in. which were not required for the works. They were deposited in Matunga Surplus Depot and a fresh indent had to be sent with correct specifications and fresh consignment arrived, and the amount of nearly Rs. 3 lakhs of the first consignment was purely wasted. When a question was raised about it in the Council, in the course of debate, the Development Director admitted it, but stated that the said alteration was due to a trifling error. No effort was made to explain how such "trifling error" could have occurred, particularly when the indent was originally correctly prepared by one Engineer and deliberately altered by the superior and no explanation was forthcoming. (Vide Council Report dated 24th October, 1924, page 861.)

HOODWINKING THE COUNCIL.

Further in order to pacify the Council and to show that this trifling error had not cost any loss, the Director stated that there was no loss to Government and he gave the Council to understand that they were utilised in some other works and had caused actually a saving. As I knew that these bars which were recently indented were still lying in the Matunga Depot, I caused enquiries to be made some months after the statement was made and sent an intending purchaser to make enquiries from the Matunga Depot, as the result of which, the Executive Engineer, Honsing District, wrote back offering these and other steel bars for sale and inviting the purchaser to the Depot to have an inspection of the same. At the same time, the Stores Department also supplied the said purchaser with a list of the bars available for sale and in which list were also included some bars in question of 7/8in. This letter of the Executive Engineer inviting the purchaser for an inspection is dated Matunga, 26th January, 1925. Further comments on such an attitude are needless, and I leave it to the Committee to draw its own conclusion.

Besides this, the Directorate also sent an order for a large quantity for suburban railway stock of a entirely different standards than those required. These materials and stocks were also lying in the Matunga Depot undisposed of because the gauge was different. This was also probably attributed to a trifling mistake, but these trifling mistakes have unfortunately cost lakhs of rupees to public and it is really difficult to understand how these mistakes occurred. Further, what seems to be more inconceivable that no action whatever is supposed to be taken against any officer or officers who were supposed to be the authors of these mistakes.

Another instance showing the method of working in the Stores Department is supplied from the following instance:

At a certain period, a very large quantity of Belgian cement arrived for the purpose of works, but the said cement was condemned as unserviceable and was sold at a very cheap rate to the contractors. Gammons and these contractors used the very cement for the same works charging the Directors much higher rates.

AN OFFICER VICTIMATIZED.

Shortly before Sir George Lloyd left these shores an anonymous petition was addressed to him bringing to his notice several of such irregularities and fraudulent transactions that were going on in the Directorate, but apparently no action was taken on that petition, but one Mr. C. Mehta, an Executive Engineer, was suspected of being the author of the said petition and was dismissed. The fact of such petition was admitted by the General Member in the Council, but a request to place the same on the Council table was not complied with and the fact of sudden termination of Mr. Mehta's services shortly after the presentation of the said petition was also admitted, but it was alleged that Mr. Mehta was dismissed for incompetency, although the records and subsequent correspondence shows to the contrary.

FREE PASTURE FOR FOREIGNERS.

Now coming to the establishment, the Committee will find that this department was one of the most extravagantly paid department of Government, and apart from the number of superfluous posts, the salaries as compared with similar offices in the P.W.D. were greater. At the time of the introduction of the Bill in connection with the work of the said scheme, it was stated that the scheme would be carried on by monies raised from Bombay, which will be spent in Bombay and for Bombay, whereas if you look at the list of a particular time, of the high-salaried officers, at one time it was elicited in the Council that out of 20 posts carrying salaries of Rs. 2,000 and upwards there were 19 European and foreigners and only one Indian though several Indians with English and better qualifications were available and though they were willing to serve on lower salaries, their claims were set aside in favour of foreigners.

FABULOUS SALARIES.

In this connection it would not be out of place first and foremost, to mention about the Director himself who carried a salary of Rs. 6,000 which was the highest salary next to the Governor in the province and is provided with a Bungalow which cost 3 1/2 lakhs. As a result of repeated protests the salary was only about two years ago reduced to Rs. 4,000. How was he qualified to be at the head of the largest work of reclamation in the world? Had he gained any experience or knowledge on this special subject in the course of his duties as an agent of G.I.P. Railway or as controller of Munition Board? He disowns all engineering responsibility, hence his duties mainly were only administrative, i.e. similar to those discharged by the Chief Secretary P.W.D. with some additional autocratic powers. The Secretary's salaries usually do not exceed Rs. 2,000. Then why was he favoured with such an extravagant salary of Rs. 6,000 with a commodious palatial bungalow worth 3 1/2 lakhs? Even the General Member who was supposed to be the head and controller of several other departments besides got a salary less than the Director. Similarly one Mr. Thomas who has already given evidence before the Committee but who did not inform you of his engagement prior to his being taken up by the Development Department, according to the information received, was a mere draftsman or foreman carrying a salary of Rs. 400 to Rs. 500 in one of the local firms, probably James Fowler and Co., and from there through some influence, he was elevated to the very high salaried post and in a short time to occupy the most responsible and well-paid post of Deputy Director. It would also be interesting to note and find out whether James Fowler and Co. were amongst the list of firms who supplied stores to the Department.

MEN WITH MEAGRE QUALIFICATIONS

Similarly with regard to several other posts, gentlemen with meagre or no qualifications were provided with fat and high salaries either as deputy or assistant engineers. It would be interesting to find with regard to most of the officers carrying salaries of Rs. 2,000 and upwards as to what appointments they held immediately prior to this and what were their salaries.

It is stated that Mr. Harvey, the Superintending Engineer, was formerly getting only about Rs. 900 in Delhi and Messrs. Sykes and Lewis and one Mr. Lowe all came from the same place at the same time. It seems the whole group was bodily transferred from Delhi to Bombay. One Mr. Mitchel getting Rs. 2,000 and his sole business was mostly to test cement, as if this work required a special officer of a large salary and could not be entrusted to any other engineer. Deputy Chief Engineer Mr. O'Rorke drawing a salary of Rs. 2,100 was stated to be a lieutenant Port Trust Officer at Mesopotamia drawing a salary of Rs. 700 or Rs. 800. Executive Engineer Mr. Gardner, similarly highly paid, was a Captain in Mesopotamia on a salary of Rs. 500. One Mr. Roberts getting a fairly high salary was stated to be a policeman in Wales during War time and thereafter engaged in some State quarry work on a very low salary.

These are some of the instances how this department was used as a dumping ground for providing fat salaried posts for a number of officers at the cost of public funds. Government seems to have treated the Department as a convenient asylum for retired gentlemen. Sir George Buchanan, retired Port Engineer, is accommodated as a Consulting Engineer. Sir Lawless Hepper retired agent to a Railway Co. and retired Controller of Munitions becomes Director with fat salary of Rs. 6,000 and a Bungalow worth Rs. 3 1/2 lakhs. Other batch of gentlemen come from Delhi perhaps retired or their services terminated on completion of works. Some Military gentlemen are awarded with high salaried posts perhaps in return for valuable services during the War. And to complete the list the Dredger Kalu supernannuated and exhausted is dumped on to the Department, a retired plant to be worked by retired gentlemen.

SCANDALOUS TRANSACTION.

Another transaction of the Directorate which has resulted and will continue to re-

(Continued on next page.)

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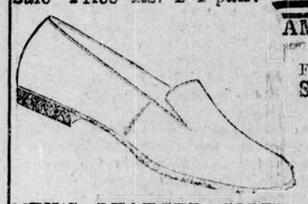

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fine soft crepe paper guaranteed pure & hygienic large size.
Sale Price 3 Rolls for Re. 1/-

WHITEAWAYS — BOMBAY.

MR. NARIMAN SPEAKS OUT.

(Continued from Previous Page.)

sult in very serious annual financial loss is the agreement with four different cement companies giving them under certain agreement contract of supplying all the cement required for the various works including reclamation, the combined output being up to 60,000 tons per annum.

The said agreement is made by the Development Directorate with four companies Katni, Bundi, Jubbulpore and Dwarka Cement companies whereby these companies are given the sole monopoly of supplying all the cement required up to 60,000 tons per annum for ten years commencing from 1st September 1922, at a rate equivalent to ninety per cent of the actual cost of cement in the financial year of the company concerned preceding the season in question plus 15 per cent. According to this term, cost to the Government of cement came to from Rs. 60 to Rs. 70 per ton.

Shortly after the agreement was executed the price of cement began to fall considerably till in 1923, it came at one time to Rs. 40 per ton and in 1924 even from Rs. 40 to Rs. 30 per ton and the rates were particularly low for large quantities. At a difference of Rs. 30 per ton the total diference for 60,000 tons, the full requirement of the Directorate would come to Rs. 18 lakhs a year and if the rates remain the same or go lower still in the course of 10 years, i.e. the full period of the agreement the total loss would be one crore and 80 lakhs. Besides, this annas 14 per ton are spent for testing the cement supplied. Thus in one transaction alone the Directorate would sustain a heavy loss of 1 1|2 crores rupees and that extent the four companies concerned will be benefited at the expense of the public. This agreement binding the Directorate for such a long period was made at a time when every shrewd man of business in this line knew that there was bound to be a slump in trade in this particular commodity and even from the year 1921 the slump had commenced in Europe and Africa and the prices were rapidly going down.

About two years ago, one of the contracting companies [redacted] essed its inability to continue the [redacted] of agreement and by an agreement [redacted] Directorate, the benefits accruing [redacted] company were transferred to [redacted] for consideration. Thus [redacted] instead of availing itself [redacted] opportunity of reducing the liability, again deliberately renewed the agreement with another company.

Another way of saving enormous loss to public fund was to allow contractors to buy cement cheap from the market as there was nothing in the agreement to compel private contractors to buy cement under that agreement; still, it is reported that the Directorate compelled the contractors also to buy at these rates from the four companies alone. Thus in this case too, as in other instances previously mentioned, greater solicitude is shown for the interest and benefit of private companies of individuals regardless of the consequential loss to public funds

Another query from the public raised through the press and which has yet remained unanswered is to the effect that in beginning large consignments of plants and machinery intended for the Development Directorate used to arrive in the name of Sir George Lloyd, the Governor personally and not in the name of Government of Bombay or the Development Directorate, thus raising a presumption that orders were sent in his name. A well known publicist of Bombay had repeatedly asked these questions through the press whether that was a fact and if it was, what was the explanation for it.

WARNINGS UNHEEDED.

These are some of the materials and information that I had with difficulty gathered from various sources and considering these materials prima facie sufficient merely to start a public investigation either to have them verified or falsified. I moved a resolution in the Council in October 1924 demanding a public inquiry. That resolution though passed by the Council in spite of strong Government opposition, was completely ignored and the issue was sought to be side-tracked and clouded by inviting some members to join the impotent and powerless Advisory Committee. The next occasion to discuss the subject was March 1925, when I strongly criticised the attitude of the Government in not even permitting an investigation on behalf of investors who had invested thirty crores of rupees and repeated the charges of mal-administration and waste of public funds and described in some instances as frauds. I also frankly warned the Government about ugly rumours that were current in the city with regard to extravagant waste of public funds by ordering out plants, machinery and materials valued at lakhs of rupees that were not required and could not be used for the Department. The letter dated 22th January, 1926, from Stores Department shows that on that date these unused mild steel bars were in the Matunga Surplus Depot of the value of about 4½ lakhs of rupees for sale. Before that, how many were disposed of is not known. This is only one instance with regard to which an admission is accidentally obtained from the department. Similarly other large stores of the value of lakhs of rupees were lying in the Depot unused and getting rusty.

INDIAN CONVICT AND EUROPEAN OFFICIALS.

The question naturally arises, as to why such large quantities of superfluous stores ordered when admittedly they were not required and not used? and who ordered them out? Coupled with that, we have one instance where an indont is altered by a Superintending Engineer. Other grave scandals were, favouritism and patronage shown to particular contractors, who were given rates five times as much as competitive rates secured by open tenders for the same work, and the wary contractor is subsequently prepared to carry out the work at the extremely reduced rates. Why was such huge profiteering intentionally allowed to particular favoured individuals causing enormous loss to public? It could not be merely on account of friendship as no friendship could exist between an Indian convict and high European officials. Then what was the other consideration for such favouritism?

The Committee while dealing with these questions will realise the grave financial loss not only to the city but to the whole Presidency. This mad and chimerical venture has practically mortgaged the resources of the Presidency for at least a generation to come. All other schemes of public utility even such as primary education and medical relief must be suspended till the huge gap in the Bombay treasury is filled up.

According to the last Budget, 3 crores are to be funded i.e. twenty lakhs every year for the next thirty years are going to be set aside for paying the loss on the Back Bay Reclamation. This is no doubt a modest estimate to prevent a scare and panic in the public; ultimately it is bound to be much more and all this on a Province that is already most heavily taxed and most heavily burdened with loans. The incidence of taxation per head of this province is higher than other provinces and the debt charges are more than two or three other provinces put together.

ASSIGN THE BLAME PROPERLY.

In connection with this investigation, before closing my remarks, I may be permitted to refer to some of the sections and rules laid down in the Government of India Act that appear to me to be relevant and useful in fixing the responsibility. Under Auditor General's Powers Part II Duties and Powers as regards Audit, the following canons are laid down (page 141, Government of India Act 1919):—

10 (1) Every public officer should exercise the same vigilance in respect of expenditure incurred from Government revenues as a person of ordinary prudence would exercise in respect of the expenditure of his own money.

(4) Government revenues should not be utilized for the benefit of a particular person or section of the community.

Thus the standard laid down to be observed by a public officer when dealing with public funds, is very high. The question is whether the officers, from the highest to the lowest, concerned have exercised same vigilance as a person or ordinary prudence in respect of his own money. In view of the revelations and disclosures made before the Committee during the last few days, there could be only one reply to the above query.

Further rule 37, Devolution Rules, lays down the function of Finance Department:—

37. The Finance Department shall perform the following functions, namely:—

(a) It shall be in charge of the account relating to loans granted by the local Government, and shall advise on the financial aspect of all transactions relating to such loans. (d) It shall examine and report on all proposals for borrowing by the local Government; shall take all steps necessary for the purpose of raising such loans as have been duly authorised; and shall be in charge of all materials relating to the service of loans. (e) It shall be responsible for seeing that proper financial rules are framed for the guidance of other departments and that suitable accounts are maintained by other departments and establishments subordinate to them.

(g) (iii) It shall examine and advise on all schemes of new expenditure for which it is proposed to make provision in the estimates and shall decline to provide in the estimate for any scheme which has not been so examined.

Therefore under the circumstances disclosed, the Finance Department of the Government of these days cannot entirely be exontrated and further Section 124 of the same Act (Government of India Act) also defines certain Acts which constitute misdemeanours on the part of any person holding office under the Crown:—

(2) If (except in case of necessity the burden of proving which shall be on him) he wilfully disobeys or wilfully omits, forbears or neglects to execute any orders or instructions of the Secretary of State; or

(3) If he is guilty of any wilful breach of the trust and duty of his office.

LLOYD'S VANDALISM.

If these wholesome provisions of the Imperial Act, introduced for the safety of public funds and to secure due discharge of public duties, are not merely ornametal dead letters, but are intended and meant to be used on proper and fitting occasions, then my submission to the Committee is that there never was, nor ever will arise a more befitting case for the operation and application of these sections to this most cruel act of vandalism on the part of the Government of Sir George Lloyd. That course alone will satisfy public demand and restore both public confidence and Government's prestige. If private trustees had played such havoc with funds entrusted to their care, there is no doubt that they would have been made to answer in a Court of Law and compelled to make good the amount. Public also expect a higher standard of morals, vigilance and purdence with regard to public funds.

SINS OF COMMISSION AND OMISSION.

MR. LALJI NARANJI'S STATEMENT.

The following is the statement submitted by Mr. Lalji Naranji in his personal capacity to the Back Bay Inquiry Committee:

The Development Department owes its birth to the following amongst many reasons:—

1. Owing to the relaxations of the restrictions previously imposed upon the utilization of borrowed funds on capital expenditure with reforms under Government of India Act, 1919.

2. Owing to the removal of the essential condition of the employment of the loan funds of the construction of any works of its being direct revenue producing character.

3. Owing to the unhappy co-incidence of a combination of both the then Governor of Bombay and the Finance member of this Presidency being very ambitious, optimistic, speculative, irresponsible and of the belief that no rules laid down any obligations on them and forgetful of the fact that under the reforms they hal certain obligations to meet.

4. Owing to the false demand of land temporarily created during the war and as an aftermath of the war.

A FALSE BELIEF.

It is a great error to believe that there is any want at present of land in the city of Bombay. The Back Bay scheme was undertaken on the assumption that the area of the business quarters was not sufficient. I can conclusively prove that it was entirely a false belief. If, it is argued that Bombay will develop further, without being charged of being pessimistic, if one looks ahead, he will find that there are no chances of developing Bombay any further. There are three things on which the further development of Bombay will depend.

1. More Trade.
2. More Industries.
3. Further expansion of Bombay Port.

I do not expect further development of trade for the following reasons:—

Bombay in past had a monopoly of possessing a nice harbour well protected and well developed. In future, that monopoly will be broken in view of the development of Vizigapattam, port of Cochin, Karachi which are already in hand. The western coast of the Kathiawar States are not slow in developing their ports and the beginning of the activities of developing their ports are also seen which should not be ignored when the further Development of Bombay is considered.

The only industry worth [redacted]ering in Bombay is the textile industry and the condition of the textile industry can be judged from the statement submitted by the Mill-owners' Association to the Tariff Board. Cheap freights from foreign countries to the Ports of Bombay, Calcutta, Madras, Karachi, Rangoon, etc. are competing with the internal freights of the Railways of India. It is due to this reason that many textile mills are now being built in the up-country centres and even in the Indian States where one can save several forms of taxations and protection within the State by imposition of Import and Exports duties.

The idea of further expansion of the Bombay Port was conceived at a cost of about twenty to thirty crores during the regime of the same Governor and the Finance Member of this Presidency, but fortunately the port being under the guidance of businessmen has escaped any expenditure excepting the preliminary nature of examination. I should only refer to the members of the Enquiry the Port Trust Administration and also request them to examine the financial position of the Port Trust which will reveal the true possiblity of the future expansion.

By the agencies of the Improvement Trust Municipalities, and by the development of suburbs and by cheap and quick suburban service, the problem of the housing of middle and lower classes will be satisfactorily solved. Thus it will be seen that no further big demand either for business quarters or housing is likely.

CAUSES OF FAILURE.

The failure of the Development Department and particularly the Back Bay Reclamation Scheme is due to the following amongst many reasons:—

1. The Hon. Sir H. Lawrence, the Finance Member of the Government of Bombay has failed to execute his duties as a watchdog of the Finances of the Bombay Presidency.

2. Instead of watching from the broad financial interests of this Presidency, this development and other such big capital schemes were undertaken by him without having paid any regard to the capacity of the finances of this Presidency which is today placed, in the words of the Auditor-General as expressed in his letter No. 562 Admn/X.W.-48-26 dated the 7th June 1926 addressed to the Secretary to the Government of Bombay, Finance Department, in the following situation:—

"The financial position in the near future will be serious. It is doubtful whether even the remission of the contribution to the Central Government will be sufficient of itself to ease the situation."

of itself to ease the situation."

3. Sir H. Lawrence instead of exposing to the public the defects of the administration of the Development Department, tried to minimise the Accountant General's strictures passed so early as 1920-21 and repeated in the next year 1921-22 about the working of the scheme of the Back Bay. Instead of taking the Accountant General's strictures in the proper light and protecting the financial interests of this Presidency by thoroughly examining and taking actions on the strictures, he has disregarded the recommendations of the Pulbic Accounts Committee made so early as 1921-22 of the necessity of the close financial control to be exercised by the Finance Department over the Development Expenditure.

4. The Finance Department under the Hon. Sir H. Lawrence has completely disregarded the repeated notices given by the members of the Council as well as by the Public Accounts Committee.

5. The Finance Department should not have allowed the Development department to incur the expenditure according to the rules required by the public works Department Code without insisting for the estimates being prepared. It appears that the expenditure to the extent of Rs. 1,90,64,766 was incurred without the sanction of the estimates as required by the Public Department Code. He could have stopped all this by insisting for a regular project estimate in the absence of which no effective financial control was possible. Regarding the huge Back Bay Reclamation Scheme which had been in progress for 18 months, regular project estimates were begun to be made only after the progress of the work for 18 months. In the matter of detail working estimate for the Back Bay to start works, same want of sanction of the estimate was allowed to go on. I therefore, hold the Finance department seriously responsible for all the losses that we have been to dow.

FINANCE DEPARTMENT BLAMED.

6. The Finance Department, if proper enquiry is made, will be found to have allowed the expenditure to be incurred by a mere order of the then Governor of Bombay. They have failed in their duty for insisting on a right observance of the Government rules that were in existence. Finance department also has allowed the Development Department to keep big balances and thus cause a great loss by way of interest.

7. No attention was paid to the warnings of the mercantile bodies like our Chamber.

8. The demand of constitutional control being given over the affairs of the working of Development Department like the one enjoyed by Improvement Trust, Port Trust, and such other bodies was also disregarded.

9. The Advisory Committee was never given an opportunity of considering any serious matter about the working of this department.

10. The temporary speculative demand of the land was never fully gone into by those concerned.

11. The heads of the department fell victim to the unreal and speculative temporary demand for more accommodation for business as well as housing. The private adventures for want of other finance were prevented from continuing further losses but as this department and particularly the Back Bay scheme which was continued by unlimited finances at the cost of tax-payers of this Presidency and particularly of this city and a free and full use of the finances brought the present condition.

12. The department was carried on without being responsible to the Public or the Government. The policy adopted by the Government was not to give any information to the public as the Government of the country should, regarding the procedure and the conduct of this department.

HOW TO GET REST OUT OF WORST JOB.

Block No. 8 be completed at an early date as we have got definite buyer for that block viz: the Military Department of the Government of India and as according to the reports supplied by the Department, considerable portion has been completed and at the further new cost of about 14 lakhs it can be prepared as required by the Government of India which will bring to us 239 lakhs for Block No. 8 within two years or earlier. Government of India be approached to at least forego interest on the advances made by Government of India to the Government of Bombay for the Back Bay Reclamation purposes.

Regarding Block No. 1, inspite of the public demand to stop the work as Block No. 1 was proceeded with and as it is said by the Department and confirmed by Nelson Committee that we can prepare the land of about 4¼ lakhs of square yards at a further new cost of 19 lakhs of rupees, I am in favour of completing the said block to get best of what has already been spent.

No further blocks be attempted until the mill industry prospers and the demand of the land is felt. If at any time such work becomes a necessity, it should not be done departmentally but inviting tenders from contractors.

The Dredger "Sir George Lloyd" has no more work and should be immediately disposed of and the whole of the Development Department should be abolished at an early date and activities of this department be transferred to the P.W. Department as soon as it is practicable.

The whole scheme be taken as financially unsound and the amortization of debts by providing for sinking fund every year be provided by further retrenchment from the cost of the general administration of the Presidency.

MEMORANDUM BY INDIAN MERCHANTS' CHAMBER

The various proposals for the Reclamation of the Back Bay and how it was turned down time after time by the Government of India and the Secretary of State is given in the dissenting minute of Mr. Manu Subedar, the Chamber's representative on the Advisory Committee in their Second ad Interim Report on the subject. It is there also shown how Government finally launched into this huge gamble and deluded themselves and the public with prospects of huge profits of 300 and 500 million rupees that were to be available for the benefit of the labouring classes and the poor. It is therefore not considered necessary to repeat it all here, and only matters arising after the launching of the scheme and which have formed the subject matter of correspondence between this Chamber and the Government will be noted in the present memorandum.

Early in 1920 the Government came forward with proposals for development of Bombay and floated a big loan which they emphasised was to be spent. "in Bombay, by Bombay and for Bombay." Our Committee addressed Government on the 8th November 1920. In this they urged Government to carry out the promise implied in the above slogan to give preference to Indian contractors and pointed out that such men would prove successful in dealing with difficult problems of labour and local conditions than non-Indian contractors could be. They said further that they understood Government's intention to be to give such contracts on basis of costs plus profits and very strongly urged that this should not be done and that

"an attempt should be first made to secure firm bids which they felt would be forthcoming atleast from Indian contractors."

They further pointed out to Government that

"from the point of view of a public body it was extremely undesirable to render itself liable to large excesses on their estimate owing to the uncertainty of cost plus percentage basis and that even if it cost more public bodies should insist on limited liability, i.e., fixed prices, and not depend on a contractor's figures of expenditure."

They consequently recommended the calling for tenders at fixed rates.

In a subsequent letter (11th February 1921) my Committee pointed out that they understood in specifications for the Development Department only British Empire products were required to be used in all contracts. They drew the attention of Government to the fact that Belgian steel was quoted at only £15 to £16 as against £22 to £24 for British and urged that

"Indian revenues or capital should not be thus penalised (by exclusive use of British goods) and that definite instructions should be issued that where Indian-made goods were not available and the necessary materials have to be imported those should be imported from the [redacted] est markets."

THE ERROR OF DEPARTME[redacted] WORK.

The Government in their repl[redacted] February 1921) agreed to delete th[redacted] lation from future contracts. My [redacted] tee were however, surprised to le[redacted] the same letter that

"Government approved on 14th [redacted] the Director of Development's [redacted] that none of the tenders should [redacted] cepted and that work should b[redacted] out departmentally,"

thus definitely ignoring the wa[redacted] veyed in my Commitee's letter [redacted] November 1920. This in the op[redacted] my Committee, was a most fun[redacted] error and must have led to a la[redacted] of public funds.

In a letter dated 8th April 1[redacted] ernment asked the Chamber for su[redacted] as to what public buildings ou[redacted] included in the general lay out [redacted] Reclamation. My Committee at on[redacted] ed out in their letter of 10th Ju[redacted] that:

"they had great doubts as to th[redacted] of reclaiming land from sea an[redacted] that this scheme should not l[redacted] rity to the other schemes befor[redacted] partment, and this scheme of re[redacted] threatened to be of a stupendous [redacted] and suggested that the Deve'op[redacted] partment may well consider [redacted] worth going in for it when [redacted] an immense area was lying w[redacted] undeveloped."

Your Committee will better [redacted] the position if we point out [redacted] that date the removal of the [redacted] Green to Sewri had already bee[redacted] on and the whole of the immens[redacted] Colaba occupied is the storage [redacted] was to become vacant and the fu[redacted] mense area then occupied by th[redacted] and C. I. Railway Goods Yard [redacted] was also to be vacated and the removal of the line from Colaba to Chu[redacted] being very seriously considere[redacted] fore, apart altogether from a[redacted] the Suburbs, a very large ar[redacted] at the very door of the busin[redacted] in the Fort was to be very sh[redacted] available, and there was no urg[redacted] soever for prosecuting this [redacted] scheme at all costs. They also [redacted] feel that the arrangements for [redacted] trol of these large schemes wer[redacted] unsatisfactory and in a letter d[redacted] June 1921 told Government tha[redacted] advisory body without controllin[redacted] would be useless and urged that a c[redacted] body should be created and that [redacted] lopment Department should be a[redacted] ferred" subject in charge of a [redacted] ter instead of being treated as a [redacted] subject as Government proposed t[redacted] their reply of 4th July 1921 Go[redacted] turned down both the above sugge[redacted]

This anxiety on the part of Gov[redacted] to keep the expenditure of these [redacted] schemes out of the purview or co[redacted] an authority amenable to public [redacted] created great uneasiness in the publ[redacted] and a requisition was received [redacted] Chamber asking for a public meet[redacted]

Before taking action on this req[redacted] the Chamber thought it adviasble [redacted] for information as to the finan[redacted] pects of the Reclamation. In their [redacted] dated 18th July 1921 Government sai[redacted] from details of figures recently pr[redacted] they were satisfied that:

(a) the developed land would be [redacted] to be placed on the market by J[redacted] 1929;

(b) the total outlay inculding in[redacted] throughout at 7 per cent would [redacted] exceed Rs 850 lakhs at the mos[redacted]

(c) the cost per square yards would b[redacted] less than Rs. 15-/8/0;

(d) Block 8 would be handed over to th[redacted] military department at Rs. 20 per yard undeveloped and payment re[redacted] ceived by January 1927;

(e) total reclamation area will be 1125 acres of which roughly 239 will [redacted] for roads etc.. 250 will go to th[redacted] military department, leaving roughly 641 acres for sale of which cost i[redacted] June, 1929 will be Rs. 19;

(f) if 187 further acres are left out fo[redacted] open spaces cost will be Rs. 28;

and

(g) Government do not anticipate having to borrow more than Rs. 4 crore from the public including the 2 crore already borrowed for the purpose in 1920.

It was further added that it was beyond the powers of this Government to make this Department a Transferred subject even if it was considered desirable to do so.

INTERVIEW WITH THE GOVERNOR.

My Committee were told that His Excellency the Governo r and the Member in Charge would be glad to receive them if they wanted more information.

This interview came about on the 9th August 1921 when His Excellency made a long speech explaining practically laughing out the fears of the Chamber and the public as to the difficulties of the Back Bay Reclamation Scheme from either the technical or the financial points of view Among other things His Excellency said:

(1) that he might say without fear that this was the simplest reclamation from an engineering point of view of all the reclamations undertaken in and around Bombay;

(2) that they had consulted the best experts they could get hold of;

(3) that there was no conflict of opinion in regard to Back Bay and indeed there had been the opposite, i.e. a concensus of opinion and it was rare indeed for experts to agree;

and

(d) that he ventured to say that the Back Bay Scheme was a far safer piece of business than many of the solid business that were undertaken in Bombay City

The whole speech is full of a tone of over-weening confidence which reads strangely in view of the fact as we know them to-day. There, however, seems to have been a glimmering already of the problematical character of the profits to be realised because while Sir Chimanlal Setalvad, the Member in Charge, spoke in February 1921 [redacted] confidence of profits of 30 to 40 [redacted] es that would be available to [redacted] for the benefit of the working [redacted] Excellency in August 1921 in [redacted] of this speech spoke only of [redacted] dition of the enterprise "with[redacted] probably with a very consider[redacted] of profits."

[redacted] the grievance expressed by [redacted] on behalf of the public that [redacted] not being employed in ade[redacted] rs His Excellency said that [redacted] t duty was to employ the best [redacted] that there should be the fewest [redacted] misfakes."

[redacted] has unfortunately shown what [redacted] mistakes this talented staff was

[redacted] er dated the 18th August 1921 [redacted] al·o gave details of the costs [redacted] ous major heads which may [redacted] interest to the Back Bay En[redacted] mittee. As already remarked the [redacted] t wanted to run the whole [redacted] ding to its own sweet will and [redacted] ly rejected the suggestion for [redacted] n of a statutory body to con[redacted] activities or to give the Advisory [redacted] any powers. His Excellency had [redacted] given the assurance at the inter[redacted] given the assurance at the inter[redacted] ve mentioned that my Committee [redacted] nd Sir Lawjee Hepper grateful [redacted] advice and assistance and be [redacted] be willing to give to bodies like [redacted] mber the fullest possible informa[redacted] withold nothing of the main issue, [redacted] question." However, when Mr. [redacted] ranji, the Chamber's representative [redacted] dvisory Committee called for infor[redacted] h certain points it was refused on [redacted] d that "such questions could not [redacted] to be relating to the general deve[redacted] of Bombay and so could not be in[redacted] n the Agenda of the Advisory Com[redacted] My Committee drew the attention [redacted] himanlal Setalvad, the Member in Charge, to this breach of the assurance [redacted] by His Excellency and added that if [redacted] s the treatment to be accorded to [redacted] mbers of the Advisory Committee, no [redacted] urpose would be served by its repre[redacted] e remaining on it. This was on [redacted] uary, 1923, and in spite of several [redacted] s, no reply was received till 21st [redacted] 3 in which Government claimed [redacted] questions covered the internal [redacted] of the Directorate and its purely [redacted] administration and so did not [redacted] in the scope of the Advisory Com[redacted] y Committee replied on 10th July [redacted] ting that "in their opinion the [redacted] were legitimate and within the [redacted] nctions of the Advisory Commit[redacted] added, "if the machinery of the [redacted] Committee was not to be used for [redacted] formation without which it was [redacted] e for a businessman to take a [redacted] connected view of the situation [redacted] t it the Committee strongly felt [redacted] dvisory Committee became value[redacted]

[redacted] ARITIES OF THE DEPART[redacted] MENT.

[redacted] ions referred to above were cal[redacted] bring out certain serious irre[redacted] n the working of the Depart[redacted] l be seen from the following:—

[redacted] much money has been spent on [redacted] ental work on Worli Chawl [redacted] ctions?

[redacted] her the Superintending Engin[redacted] s had really any training and [redacted] ence to undertake work of such [redacted] itude before he was given charge [redacted] e scheme?

[redacted] s it at all necessary to appoint [redacted] erintending Engineer, No. 4 Pro[redacted] t Division, when the work of the [redacted] ision could have been managed by [redacted] y other man drawn from the other division?

(4) Was it not possible to save a sum of about Rs. 80,000 on 16 floor centerings for the chawls at Worli Estate if the work had been given on contract at a rate which would have included the rate for centerings; whether any efforts have been made in this direction now?

(5) Is it a fact that Superintending Engineer, No. 1 Project Division, is generally in the habit of using intemperate language towards the staff and others on the works and whether he used abusive language towards Mr. Odey Singh, one of the contractors, and his contract was cancelled and subsequently placed with Major Gammon and Co.?

(6) Is it true that Superintending Engineer, No. 1 Project Division, permitted Major Gammon and Company to make their own designs and increased the tender rates when the tenders had been called for and accepted on the old designs and at much lower rates and whether any test was applied to the old designs before they were rejected in favour of Major Gammon and Co.'s designs, while some of the chawls were being built on the old designs. What has been the loss to the Government owing to this?

(7) Is it a fact that Superintending Engineer, No. 1 and 2 Project Divisions, are given accommodation on nominal rents whereas the Ex-Engineers and low salaried officers and other assistants have to arrange their own accommodation at high rentals and what action is proposed to be taken by the Director on their behalf?

(8) Is it a fact that Superintending Engineer, No. 1 Project Division, has permitted contracts to be given to one of his Ex-Engineers in his division? If so, is this procedure in accordance with Public Works Department Rules?

(9) What stores have been purchased through the India Office and what stores are purchased direct by the Development Department?

(10) Why recently no such information is being placed before the Committee?

(Continued on next page.)

NOT A SINGLE ATTACK IN EIGHTEEN MONTHS.

Former Malaria Sufferer In Ceylon Gives Grateful Thanks To Dr. Williams' Pink Pills.

One reason for the immense popularity of Dr. Williams' Pink Pills in the Far East is the enthusiastic personal recommendation given them by men and women who formerly suffered from malaria but now rejoice in freedom from the old much-dreaded spells of ague and fever. These people are veritable walking advertisements for the world-famous blood and nerve tonic, so well do they look. Recently one of them, Mr. G. Wilson de Silva, of the Government Railways Accounts Department, Kandy, Ceylon, recorded the facts of his case:

"Although I worked in malarial districts I kept in good health until 1923, when malaria got into my system," said Mr. de Silva. "Then intermittent attacks made me very weak. I had aches and pains all over my body, lost considerably in weight, and had bad restless nights.

"I was always trying malaria remedies, yet the attacks continued until eventually I commenced a course of Dr. Williams' Pink Pills. Then gradually my health, strength and appetite were restored. Now the aches and pains have gone, I sleep soundly, and I am happy to say that since my cure some eighteen months ago I have been free of malaria. It is with feelings of thankfulness that I look back upon the day I decided to give the wonderful blood tonic, Dr. Williams' Pink Pills, a trial."

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THE EXCHANGE RATIO.

(Continued from page 8.)

called home charges) by the surplus balance of her raw products which she has to export.

An Economic Truism.

It is an economic truism that the price of a commodity in which a country has no monopoly, and in which she has a surplus balance to export, depends upon the price realised in foreign markets for that surplus. By putting up the rupee from 1s. 4d. to 1s. 6d. gold, the world price level of commodities is hardly affected, but the rupee price realised by the Indian exporter, i.e., ultimately by the grower, is reduced to the extent to which the rupee is raised, in terms of gold. In Appendix 98, to the Report of the Royal Commission on Indian Currency and Finance we have the admission of the Government of India, in the words, "In the case of commodities which have a world price—e.g. cotton, steel and sugar—in recent months there has been a marked fall in the rupee price; in the case of wheat, the result of the appreciation of the rupee has been that the price has remained nearly stationary in India while it has gone up considerably in England and America."

It may be argued that the appreciation of the rupee benefits the grower in his role of consumer of imported articles. It is difficult to estimate to what extent imported articles enter into the household economy of the tiller of the soil. But all estimates agree that expenditure on imported articles forms "a very small portion" of his total outlay. So long, therefore, as the Indian agriculturist lives on the proceeds of a commodity which enters into the export trade, he stands to lose by the "rigging up" of exchange.

Another Burden on the Farmer.

Another argument in favour of the retension of the 16d. rupee, in which Bombay does not figure at all, is that given in para 127 of Sir Purshottamdas Thakurdas's Minute of Dissent. It will bear quoting in full: "The indebtedness of the Indian agriculturist and the masses demands serious consideration. Mr. M.L. Darling, I.C.S., of the Punjab, estimates that the indebtedness of this class, including even the prosperous canal agriculturist in the Punjab, is over 600 crores of rupees. It is probably another 200 crores in the Indian States. As the rate of exchange between 1900 and 1917 was around about 1s. 4d., it is only right to assume that most of this debt of 800 crores was contracted when the rupee was 1s. 4d., gold. Now to put on the Statute Book, 1s. 6d., gold would practically mean putting a burden of 12 1|2 per cent. on these borrowers, and this is a class whose contracts ought to come in for full consideration in any decision to stabilise the rupee. Under the heading of Contractors, therefore the higher figure of 1s. 6d. has little to recommend it, and very much against it."

Many further arguments have been advanced in favour of the 16 pence rupee which cannot possibly be said to emanate from the self interest of Bombay. But the above two arguments will show the hollowness of the charge that the lower exchange-rate is only to the interest of the 'cotton interests' of Bombay. The principal victim of the forced appreciation of the rupee will be as shown above the Indian agriculturist. According to the Government of India's own admission, he is already getting a lower return for his produce, than what would be justified by the world price-level. Will Lord Irwin who has the interest of the agriculturist at heart, and who prides in calling himself a farmer, rise to the occasion, and stop this victimisation of the poorest and the largest class of Indians?

"INSULT TO ARCHITECTS."

To the Editor of "The Chronicle."

Sir,—Your article 'Insult to Architects' published in a recent issue of your paper would not have been written if you had been acquainted with the facts. The epithets and chastisement which you seek to bring to bear on the public Authorities in Karachi are entirely undeserved.

A public competition was organized for the submission of designs for the New Municipal Office Building some thirteen years ago, and was widely advertised in India and in England, and a prize offered for the best design.

Lengthy and detailed Instructions to Architects including plans of site, plans of arrangements and accommodation required, schedules of accommodation required, and prices of building materials and labour were supplied to 60 Firms of Architects who desired to compete.

An independent Assessor in the person of Mr. G. Wittet, the then Consulting Architect to the Government of Bombay, was appointed to adjudicate on the designs.

The Assessor selected the plans of Mr. G. C. Wynnes and he was awarded the prize offered, and the design was accepted by the Municipality.

The plans submitted in competition were shown in a Public Exhibition held in Karachi.

The foundations and plinth were completed at a cost of Rs. 1½ lakhs, but the superstructure work was stopped owing to the war, as the Municipal receipts during that period were not in a flourishing condition, and it was difficult to raise Loans at that time.

A recent report by Sir M. Visvesvaraya, K.C.I.E., on the work of the Municipality having shown that the financial position is strong and satisfactory, the Municipality have resolved to proceed with the erection of the building.

There have been proposals to adopt an elevation introducing features of purely Indian Architecture, but after full consideration of all such Schemes the plan submitted in competition by Mr G. C. Wynnes in the Indo-Saracenic style has been finally approved by the Municipality.

I am sending herewith a small print of the proposed building for your information.

No insult was intended, nor has any such insult been given to Indian Architects by any orders passed by the Municipality.—Yours etc.,

JAMSHED N. R. MEHTA,
President,
Karachi Municipality.

MR. NARIMAN SPEAKS OUT.

(Continued from previous page.)

Are no purchases made from abroad?

For the more recent stages of the controversy between the Chamber on behalf of the public and the Government we would refer to the Interim Report of the Advisory Committee issued in 1925 and in pursuance of which it was decided to stop work on the East Colaba Reclamation. Mr. Manu Subedar, the representative of this Chamber, was largely instrumental in bringing the Advisory Committee to see that this was the wisest course.

ADVISORY SUB-COMMITTEE'S SUGGESTIONS.

A Sub-Committee of the Advisory Committee was then appointed to go into the financial aspects of the Back Bay scheme. It was composed of Sir Lawless Hepper, Messrs. Delves, Aiyar and Manu Subedar, the last being the representative of this Chamber. The three official members tried to put the best face possible on the state of things, but were compelled to admit that:

"the financial result, if the assumed conditions as regards disposal could be realised, would be to reduce the debt at "present values" to Rs. 336 or 337 lakhs. ..... Even if the period of disposal is extended to 35 years the resulting debt at "present values" would be Rs. 455 lakhs which would still be substantially below the Rs. 488 lakhs that would be lost if the works were closed down now." They therefore recommend that:

"work on the sea-wall should be stopped for the present, and all efforts concentrated on the Blocks 1, 2 and 8."

The absurdity of the above calculations will be seen from the following:—

(a) They base their calculations on land being taken up to the extent of 60 to 80 thousand square yards a year in lots of 12,000 yards on which blocks of six flats could be built and an yield on capital at 6 per cent. obtained by renting such flats at Rs 450 a month."

Taking only a sale of 60,000 yards, it means 50 blocks or 300 new flats to be let out every year at Rs. 450 per month each. That gentlemen conversant with conditions in this City should assume that there would be 300 additional tenants year by year capable of paying Rs. 450 a month passes the comprehension of my Committee as they consider it palpably absurd.

(b) These gentlemen talk of *present value* of the loss

This is an ingenius attempt to tell the public that the loss is after all only of a few crores but the argument is most misleading. The following examples will make this clear:—

If there was a debt of 100 crores payable at the end of 60 years and no interest is payable on it year by year and money could be invested at 6 per cent. then paying only Rs. 3.03 crores—its present value—will wipe off this debt. If, however, the debt is 100 crores and interest has to be paid on it, then the liability remains full 100 crores unless the debtor can find sufficient money not only for interest but something also against the principal. The absurdity of this talk about present values could be better appreciated by the lay mind if we mention the familiar instance of only one penny being laid out at 3 per cent compound interest in the first year of the Christian Era. The total is so enormous that the present war debt of Great Britain is a mere bagatelle to it, but it is no satisfaction to the British taxpayer to tell him that he need not worry and that he has only to figure to himself that the British Treasury only lost a penny nineteen hundred years ago. We need not go 1900 years back. A debt of 1,000 crores to-day would have a present value of less than Rs. 1,00,000 in the year 1926 on 6 per cent basis, but to say that the public debt of India is insignificant because two hundred years ago, it would have had a present value of only a lakh of rupees would be absurd.

Our representative, Mr. Manu Subedar, has taken the correct line and shown firstly that there was no warrant whatsoever for assuming that 300 additional new flats could be let in Bombay year by year at Rs. 450 a month and that apart from the period assumed the actual total loss to the Presidency will run into an enormous sum.

It was this exposure of the whole affair, largely due to the efforts of the representative of this Chamber, that has compelled the local Government to see the error of its way, but work is still being carried on in spite of public opinion and it will be upto the present Enquiry Committee to recommend that the work be shut down altogether and an end put to further losses.

VAULTING AMBITION.

My Committee submit that the disastrous situation in which this Presidency now finds itself is very largely, if not solely, due to the vaulting ambition of Sir George Lloyd, the then Governor of Bombay, who thereby wanted to leave a monument of his regime in Bombay. In spite of the fact that exactly similar activities of the Port Trust, the Improvement Trust and the Municipality were controlled by Statutory bodies created for the purpose, the Development Department was made a Reserved subject solely to avoid any interference with his plans and kept what was going on from the searchlight of public criticism, and requests to create a controlling body and to make this a Transferred subject in order to bring it in the purview of the Legislative Council were repeatedly turned down. Even criticism in the Advisory Committee was resented and information which could have exposed irregularities was withheld.

We have quoted earlier the assurance of His Excellency that Government considered it their duty to secure the best talent. Your Committee may very well inquire what attempts, if any, were made to find out the most competent Engineers when Sir George Buchanan was appointed and who else were in the running and whether they were found inferior orwhether it was a job given by Sir George Llyd to a personal friend.

My Committee are emphatically of opinion that if a controlling body had been created containing representatives of various bodies, their business knowledge and experience would have made them pause as soon as the 367 lakhs of Sir George Buchanan had to be raised to 702 lakhs. They would have considered it essential for the sake of their own business reputation to once more go into the finanvial aspects of the project and we have not the least doubt that they would have then come to the same conclusion as the Advisory Committee's sub-committee came to in 1925 that the sale of land was very problematical and they would have stopped the work before it was too late. The Government of Bombay did nothing of the sort because they had already hopelessly committed themselves to the scheme and incurred heavy expenditure on dredgers, etc., months before the sanction even of the Legislative Council. The position taken by them was even more reprehensible in that they had secured the sanction of the Government of India on the basis of the first estimate of Sir George Buchanan of only 367 lakhs and yet did not go up again to the Government of India when it was found that the figure was wrong by as much as one hundred per cent. Evidently the local Government was afraid that the Government of India might require the abandonment of this pet scheme of theirs. How far there was here a breach of constitutional practice we must leave it to your Committee to determine.

Not only was the public deluded with the glitter of fabulous profits to be made but the correctness of their revised (and re-revised) estimates was as emphatically asserted by responsible members of the Government. Thus as recently as 10th March 1924 the Hon. Mr. Cowasji Jehangir said emphatically that:

"the land when it was first ready for sale would cost Government Rs. 28/- a square yard was a statement he repeated on that day and that he hoped he or his successor could repeat with confidence when the Reclamation was completed."

The Report of even the majority of the Advisory Committee's sub-committee is a sad commentary on thus!

HOW MISREPRESENTATIONS WERE KEPT UP.

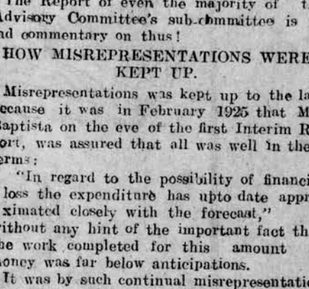
Misrepresentations was kept up to the last because it was in February 1925 that Mr. Baptista on the eve of the first Interim Report, was assured that all was well in these terms:

"In regard to the possibility of financial loss the expenditure has upto date approximated closely with the forecast,"

without any hint of the important fact that the work completed for this amount of money was far below anticipations.

It was by such continual misrepresentation of the true state of affairs that work was kept up on the Back Bay Reclamation all these years and it might still have gone on for years to come involving this Presidency in further heavy liabilities but for the exposure the representative of this Chamber forced on them. It is for your Committee to consider what recommendations they should make to the Government of India to prevent a repetition of similar happenings in future.

My Committee also strongly feel that the Government of India cannot rightly absolve themselves of all responsibility in this sad imbroglio. If they had not lightly permitted or overlooked the breach of constitutional safeguards and if they had insisted on the matter being submitted to them when the original estimate was found 100 per cent. too low, the scheme could have been thrown over-board at a very early stage and the loss to the tax-payer of this Presidency would have stopped at a far smaller sum that they are now faced with, and my Committee consider that the least that the Government of India can do is to advance the sum now estimated to be definitely lost as a loan to this Presidency without interest and repayable in, say, 60 years.



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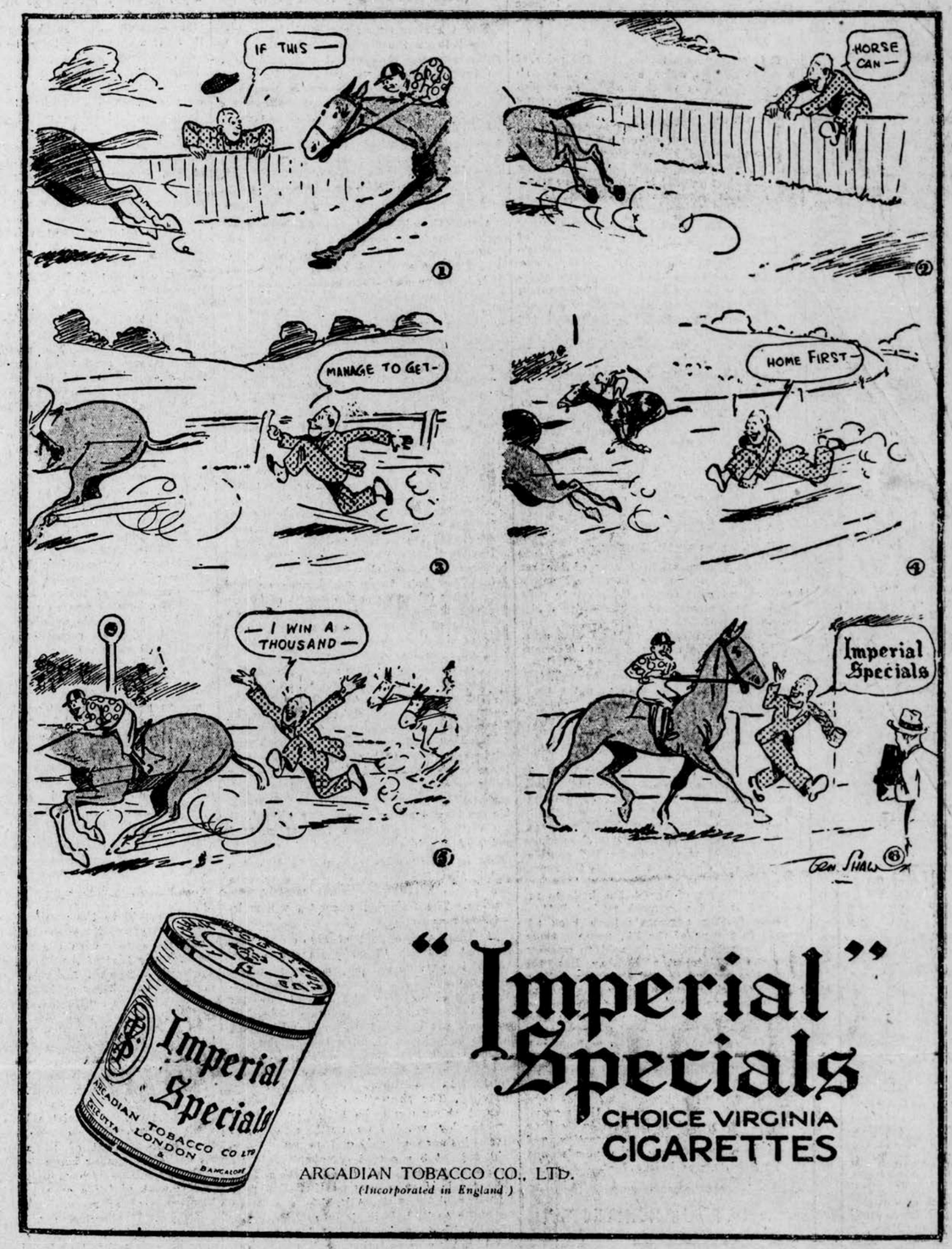

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